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DOCUMENTS AND NOTES

MINISTERS AND UNDERSECRETARIES OF THE LEONE GOVERNMENT

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* * *

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THE ELECTION OF POPE PAUL VI

Biography of Giovanni Battista Montini

On the second day of voting in the Sistine Chapel, the eighty Cardinals of the Sacred College named Giovanni Battista Cardinal Montini, Archbishop of Milan, as successor to Pope John XXIII. The new Pope took the name of Paul VI and is the 262nd. Pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church.

Cardinal Montini was born at Concesio, a village near Brescia, on September 26, 1897. He belongs to a middle class family of devout Catholic tradition and his father, Giorgio, was a Member of Parliament for several years, one of the promotors of the Catholic Social Movement, and editor of the Brescia Catholic newspaper « *Il Cittadino* » for twenty five years. Pope Benedict XV had absolute trust in Montini and appointed him head of the Electoral Union of Italian Catholics, of which he was the last President. A brother, Lodovico, is one year older that the new Pope and is a Senator of the Republic and President of the A.A.I. (Amministrazione per le attività assistenziali italiane ed internazionali), member of the Council of Europe, Deputy Chairman of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group of the European Assembly, Member of the Social Commission of the Council of Europe, Member of the Consultive Assembly of the Western European Union and, since 1962, vice-president of the Assembly of the Council of Europe. Another brother, Francesco, is sixty two years of age and is a doctor. The parents of the three Montini brothers died in 1942.

Giovanni Battista Montini attended the Jesuit College « Cesare Arici » at Brescia, entered the seminary of Sant'Angelo, and was ordained in the church of S. Maria delle Grazie (Brescia) on May 29, 1920. He became a militant contributor to the student newspaper « *La Fionda* » which expressed the Catholic democracy of those times. Montini was then sent to Rome to study at the Gregorian Institute and the Ecclesiastical Academy, both of which produce the elite of the Catholic Church. During this period he entered the Faculty of Letters of Rome University, took his degree, and devoted himself to intellectual pastimes.

Assigned to Warsaw as secretary to the Apostolic Nuncio, Monsignor Lorenzo Lauri, he was known for his exceptional talents. Recalled to Rome, Mgr. Montini was reassigned in 1926 as document

writer in the Secretariat of State and appointed spiritual adviser to the Federation of Italian Catholic Undergraduates. For more than twelve years he was known throughout Italy as the spokesman of the new generations and his learning and ability were noted during the celebrations promoted by the Federation in 1933 to mark the centenary of St. Thomas Aquinus.

For eight years, Mgr. Montini helped Igino Righetti (still thought to be one of the finest representatives of Catholic laymanship) in caring for Catholic undergraduates. Because of the pressure of his work in the Secretariat of State, he repeatedly tendered his resignation from the Federation and this was finally accepted by Pope Pius XII on March 12, 1944.

Mgr. Montini's career in the Secretariat of State began in 1926. In 1937, he was appointed Substitute Secretary of State for Ordinary Affairs, an office he held up to 1952, flanking Mgr. Tardini, who was responsible for Extraordinary Affairs. The department for Ordinary Affairs had considerably widened its competence after the Conciliation and Mgr. Montini's office became the constant mecca of cardinals, statesmen, diplomats, artists, intellectuals and humble visitors seeking advice and help. Such an atmosphere was of the greatest value to Mgr. Montini and he had a constant guide in Pope Pius XII. In 1952, he was elevated to the rank of Pro-Secretary of State for Ordinary Affairs and, during the Concistory of January 12, 1953, Pius XII revealed that he had included Mgr. Montini in the list of new cardinals but that the prelate " showing a true sense of virtue " had declined.

He was appointed Archbishop of Milan on November 1, 1954, on the death of Cardinal Schuster, and was consecrated in St. Peter's on the following December 12, making his official entry to the Lombardy capital on January 6, 1955. The following year, Cardinal Montini organized a great mission in Milan in which 1,000 priests, a hundred bishops and two cardinals took part. Pope John XXIII created him Cardinal during his first Concistory on December 15, 1958.

His pastoral letters, as his addresses during religious and civil ceremonies, have attracted wide attention because of their practical sentiments and sense of spiritual understanding.

As Cardinal, Montini was appointed to the Preparatory Commission for the 2nd. Vatican Ecumenical Council, filling a role of the maximum importance as a member of the Secretariat for Extraordinary Affairs. From the beginning of the Council, he gave a weekly account of the discussion in the Milan newspaper "*L'Italia*", an exam-

ple that was copied by other cardinals and bishops. In Milan, Cardinal Montini devoted himself to a pastoral crusade, giving encouragement to various organizations in the archdiocese and befriending the workers and the sick. The last great public meeting he attended as cardinal, took place at the Vigorelli velodrome on June 1 last on the occasion of " holy night ", the traditional diocesan gathering that precedes Whitsun. More than 15,000 men and women of the Catholic Action crowded the track, their thoughts turned to Rome where Pope John XXIII lay dying. In his address, Cardinal Montini said:

" *Incomplete and incorrect understanding of the world cannot produce civilization or peace. Nothing can really support the materialistic idea that economic prosperity is sufficient to assure peace, even though it is a necessary aid. This is even truer in the case of that more materialistic theory that class struggle and subversion can produce a human and sincere peace. We must once again reveal our belief in the teachings of the Church, to whom God has given a providential guide in John XXIII who, in a most telling manner — has taught us how real and supremely important human problems are answered in the words of Christ* ".

Catholic circles in Rome are of opinion that, in choosing the name of Paul VI, the new Pope was thinking more of the great Apostle to the Gentiles than of his predecessors on the Throne of St. Peter. Paul I was dean of the Church of Rome and brother of Stephen II. He was elected in 757 and his reign was marked by the consolidation of the Church's dominion and freedom from the Frank rulers. Paul II, Pietro Barbo of Venice, was elected in 1464 and only reigned for seven years (he built Palazzo Venezia). Paul III, Alessandro Farnese, was elected in 1534 and was a man of culture and a reformer. He convoked the Council of Trent, approved the founding of the Society of Jesus and ordered the Inquisition. Paul IV, Gian Pietro Carafa, was co-founder, with St. Gaetano Thiene, of the Order Theatines, the first of the counter-reformation. Iron-willed and authoritative, he refused to re-call the Council of Trent, preferring to act personally. Paul V, Camillo Borghese, was elected in 1605. He was a man of majestic appearance, a severe doctrinaire, supporter of the Inquisition, rigid and not very diplomatic. Bitterly fighting the Reformation in France and England, he exerted his influence in eastern Europe and Africa and even managed to bring about a temporary return of the Monophysites of Abyssinia to the Roman Catholic Church.

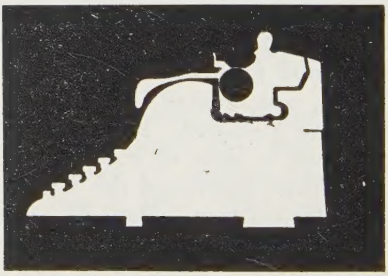
Pope Paul VI was crowned on June 30 on the threshold of St. Peter's. The ceremony was attended by 96 official delegation and a crowd of 300,000 persons from every part of the world.

* * *

Pope Paul VI broadcast a message to the world on June 22 in which he explained the chief aspects of the path he will follow as head of the Roman Catholic Church.

This message was in Latin and was broadcast from the Sistine Chapel in the presence of the Sacred College of Cardinals. It may be considered as a preliminary to a much broader and organic description of his intentions that, in accordance with tradition, will appear in his first encyclical.

Pope Paul's policy would appear to be hinged on the continuation of the 2nd. Vatican Ecumenical Council, revision of the Code of Canon Law, the strengthening of justice and peace through social and world relations, and the achievement of unity among the Christian churches.



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MINISTERS AND UNDERSECRETARIES OF THE LEONE GOVERNMENT

Biographies of Members of the new Government

With a Decree dated June 21, 1963, the President of the Republic accepted the resignation of the Government led by the Hon. Amintore Fanfani, submitted to him on the previous May 16.

Accepting the charge to form a new Government, conferred upon him on June 19, 1963, the Hon. Giovanni Leone informed the President of his choice of Ministers and his appointment was confirmed in another Decree of June 27, 1963. A third Decree of the same date concerned the appointment of the Ministers and Undersecretaries of State proposed by the new Prime Minister (*G.U., 171. July 27, 1963*).

PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

GIOVANNI LEONE, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Prime Minister.*

Born at Naples, November 3, 1908. Graduated in law at the age of 21 years and in political and social science a year later. Three years later, Giovanni Leone began to teach law and penal procedure at Camerino (Marches). At the age of 27, he became Professor of Law and Penal Procedure and successively lectured at the universities of Messina, Bari, Naples and Rome. He still holds the Chair of Penal Procedure at the latter.

During the second world war, Giovanni Leone worked in the Department of Military Tribunals with the rank of Lt.-Colonel.

Elected to the Constituent Assembly as Christian Democrat candidate for the Naples-Caserta constituency, he was appointed to the « Committee of 75 » and played an important role in the drafting of the Constitution, particularly that part which concerns the Magistracy and the Constitutional Court.

Giovanni Leone was returned to the Chamber of Deputies in 1948, 1953, 1958 and 1963, obtaining a large majority on each occasion.

In January 1950, he was elected Deputy Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies and finally became Speaker on May 10, 1955, receiving 311 votes in favour at the first ballot. At the beginning of the 3rd. legislature, June 12, 1958, he was reappointed to this office (320 votes in favour, 221 blank ballots, 2 annulled).

On his election as Speaker, Giovanni Leone was compelled to withdraw from his legal practice after many years during which he had taken parte in several famous trials. On the other hand, he has given more of his time to writing and study and he is responsible for about one hundred publications of a legal nature, chief among them being « Trattato di procedura penale » (Treatise on Penal Procedure) in three volumes. His more recent writings include « Testimonianze », a collection of essays and speeches covering political and constitutional affairs. He also contributes to various daily newspapers and periodicals.

Giovanni Leone was appointed Prime Minister on June 21, 1963.

ATTILIO PICCIONI, *Senator, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs.*

Born at Poggio Bustone (Rieti) in 1892. Lawyer, veteran of the first world war, militant member of the Popular Party, he became Secretary of the Turin branch in 1920 and was later appointed to the National Council, an office he held from the Naples Congress to the final dissolution of the Popular Party. Attilio Piccioni was also Councillor and Alderman of the Turin Council from 1920 to 1923, an Opposition candidate in the last elections of 1924 and a member of the « Opposition Committee » that opposed fascism. When the political parties in Italy were dissolved on the orders of the Fascists, Attilio Piccioni was forced to leave Turin and retire to Tuscany where he continued his legal profession, although keeping in touch with antifascist circles. Following the events of July 25, 1943, he helped in the reorganization of the Christian Democrat Party in Tuscany and became a member of the National Committee of Liberation. In 1944, he became first Secretary of the Florentine branch of the Christian Democrat Party and a National Councillor, finally becaming Political Secretary in the following year.

Attilio Piccioni has been a member of Parliament since the time of the Consulta and the Constituent Assembly. He was returned to the Chamber of Deputies for the constituency of Florence-Pistoia in 1948 and 1953 and to the Senate in 1958 and 1963. In 1946, he replaced Alcide De Gasperi as Political Secretary of the Christian Democrat Party, an appointment that was confirmed during the Naples Congress and from which he resigned in January 1949.

Attilio Piccioni was appointed Deputy Prime Minister in the 5th., 7th. and 8th. De Gasperi Governments and Minister of Justice in the 6th. De Gasperi Cabinet. Charged with the task of forming a Government after the collapse of the 8th. De Gasperi Cabinet, he withdrew after talks with political leaders of the different parties. In 1954, he became Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Ist. Fanfani Government and in the successive Scelba Cabinet. Resigning in September 1954, Attilio Piccioni was subsequently appointed Italian representative to the United Nations. He then became Deputy Prime Minister in the third Fanfani Government and Chairman of the National Council of the Christian Democrat Party.

During the 4th. Fanfani Government, Senator Piccioni became Deputy Prime Minister and then Minister of Foreign Affairs, replacing the Hon. Antonio Segni who was elected President of the Republic on May 6, 1962.

CRESCENZO MAZZA, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Undersecretary of State, Secretary to the Council of Ministers.*

Born at Torre del Greco (Naples) on January 12, 1910, he holds a degree in medicine. Elected to the Constituent Assembly, Crescenzo Mazza was returned to the Chamber of Deputies on April 18, 1948 for the Naples-Caserta constituency. He was appointed Secretary to the Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, an office he again held during the second legislature following the 1953 elections.

During the first Segni Government, Crescenzo Mazza was made Assistant High Commissioner for Public Health, an office he held during the Zoli Cabinet. Elected to the Chamber of Deputies for the third time in 1958, he was nominated Undersecretary to the Ministry of the Interior during the second Fanfani Government, Undersecretary of State to the Presidency of the Council (Press and Information) during the second Segni Cabinet, Undersecretary to the Ministry of Public Works in the Tambroni Government, Undersecretary to the Ministry of Public Health in the third Fanfani Government and Undersecretary to the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications in the fourth Fanfani Government. He was again returned to the Chamber of Deputies in the general elections of April 28, 1963.

MINISTERS WITHOUT PORTFOLIO

GIUSEPPE CODACCI-PISANELLI, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Minister without Portfolio for Parliamentary Liaison.*

Born at Rome on March 28, 1913. Lawyer and Professor of Administrative Law at Bari University. Giuseppe Codacci-Pisanelli read public law at Oxford, Cambridge and Freiburg and fought in the second world war, receiving several decorations. He joined the partisan forces after September 8, 1943. A member of the Constituent Assembly, he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1948, 1953, 1958 and 1963.

Minister of Defence in the 8th. De Gasperi Government and Deputy Chairman of the Rules Committee of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Giuseppe Codacci-Pisanelli was subsequently appointed Minister without Portfolio for Parliamentary Liaison in the third and fourth Fanfani governments.

ROBERTO LUCIFREDI, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Minister without Portfolio for Bureaucratic Reform.*

Born at Genoa on November 13, 1909. Graduate in law and letters, Professor of Administrative Law at Perugia University from 1935 to 1940. He has taught at Genoa University since the latter year, except for the war period when he was held in a German concentration camp. Roberto Lucifredi is also a lecturer at the « Pro Deo » University in Rome, Chairman of the Regional Agicultural Consultive Committee of Liguria and Chairman of the Ligurian branch of the Centre of Administrative Research.

In 1948, Roberto Lucifredi was elected to the Chamber of Deputies as candidate for the Genoa-Imperia-La Spezia constituency and returned again in 1953, 1958 and 1963. After being appointed member, and later Chairman, of the Committee for the Trentino-Alto Adige Statute, he became Undersecretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers in the seventh De Gasperi Government, being given the task of starting bureaucratic reform. He was confirmed in this office in the 8th. De Gasperi Cabinet, in the Pella Government, the first Fanfani Government and the Scelba Government, up to 1955.

GIULIO PASTORE, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Minister without Portfolio and Chairman of the Committee of Ministers for the Southern Italy Development Fund and the Under-developed Areas of Central and North Italy.*

Born at Genoa on August 17, 1902, a self-taught industrial worker, he left the textile mill where he worked at eighteen years of age to take up a trade union appointment under the guidance of Achille Grandi. Journalist and union official, he held various appointments in Catholic organizations.

During the clandestine period, he helped in the organization of the Christian Democrat Party and, with Buozzi and Grandi, drafted the Rome Agreement on trade union unity. Founder and first General Secretary of the Italian Workers Catholic Action, he entered the Federal Secretariat of the Italian Labour Assocation until this was split by internal dissention. As leader of the Christian union movement, he declared that the agreement on unity between the trade unions was void and founded the L.C.G.I.L. which later merged to become the C.I.S.L.

in 1950. He has been Secretary of this association from the time of its first Congres (Naples, 1951). Giulio Pastore also helped in the founding of the International Federation of Free Trade Unions (London 1949) and was appointed a member of the Executive Committee, an office in which he has subsequently been confirmed.

Elected to the Constituent Assembly, Giulio Pastore was returned to the Chamber of Deputies in the general elections of 1948, 1953, 1958 and 1963.

Minister without Portfolio for Southern Italy in the second Fanfani Government, and the Tambroni Government (he resigned), he held the same office in the third and fourth Fanfani governments.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

ATTILIO PICCIONI, *Senator, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Minister, Secretary of State.* (See Page 4448).

EDOARDO MARTINO, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Undersecretary of State.*

Born at Alessandria on April 20, 1910. Holds a degree in Letters and Philosophy. Edoardo Martino fought in the second world war as an officer in the Alpine Regiment and, following the events of September 8, 1943, joined the partisan forces and became Commander of the « Patria » division operating in Piedmont. He was later made War Commissioner in the 7th. Piedmont military zone.

Elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1948 for the Cuneo-Alessandria-Asti constituency, Edoardo Martino was appointed Undersecretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Assistance to War Veterans) in the 4th., 5th., 6th. and 7th. De Gasperi governments. Re-elected in 1953 in the same constituency, he became Undersecretary to the Ministry of Defence in the 8th. De Gasperi Government and was reconfirmed in this office in the Pella Government and the first Fanfani Cabinet. He was again returned to the Chamber of Deputies in the elections of 1958 and 1963, being nominated Undersecretary for Defence in the second Fanfani Government and the second Segni Government. He became Undersecretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the 4th. Fanfani Government.

FERDINANDO STORCHI, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Undersecretary of State.*

Born at Verona on April 19, 1910. Holds a degree in Economic and Commercial Science. For fifteen years, Ferdinando Storchi was editor of the *Osservatore Romano*, after which he passed to the *Popolo*. He has long held such offices as director of diocesan clubs in the Catholic Action and, for many years, was a member of the presidential council of the Catholic Youth Movement. A member of the National Council of the Christian Democrat Party, Ferdinando Storchi has been President of the Italian Workers Catholic Action since 1945.

Elected to the Constituent Assembly as candidate for Verona-Vicenza-Padua-Rovigo, he was returned to the Chamber of Deputies in 1948, 1953, 1958 and 1963 for the same constituency. He is the author of numerous publications, including « I cattolici e la politica » (Catholics and Politics), « I documenti sociali di Pio XII » (The Social Documents of Pius XII), « Orientamenti internazionali per la ricostruzione sociale » (World Trends in Social Reconstruction) and « Sindacato e movimento operaio » (Trade Unions and the Workers' Movement).

Ferdinando Storchi was Vice-Chairman of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group during the second Fanfani Government and Undersecretary to the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, an appointment he held in the second Segni Government. He was Undersecretary of State for Emigration in the Tambroni Government and the third Fanfani Government while he was appointed Undersecretary of State to the Ministry of Foreign Trade in the fourth Fanfani Government.

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

MARIANO RUMOR. *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Minister Secretary of State.*

Born at Vicenza on June 16, 1915. Holds a degree in Letters and has taught at classical lycees. He joined the partisan forces after September 8, 1943 and represented the Christian Democrat Party on the National Committee of Liberation. He later became a member of the Provincial Committee of the Christian Democrat Party.

Mariano Rumor has been a member of the Vicenza Council, Provincial President of the Italian Workers Catholic action, Provincial Vice-Secretary of the Christian Democrat Party, National Councillor of the Christian Democrat Party and was the chief spokesman at the party's third National Congress at Venice. In 1950-51, he was National Deputy Secretary of the Party.

Mariano Rumor was elected to the Constituent Assembly, representing the constituency of Verona and was returned to the Chamber of Deputies in 1948 for the constituency of Verona-Padua-Vicenza-Rovigo. He became Undersecretary to the Ministry of Agriculture in the 7th. De Gasperi Government.

He was made Undersecretary to the Ministry of Agriculture in the 8th. De Gasperi Government and was confirmed in this appointment by the ensuing Pella Government. He became Undersecretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers in the first Fanfani Government.

Mariano Rumor was national Vice-Secretary of the Christian Democrat Party from 1954 to 1959, was re-elected to the Chamber of the Deputies in 1958 and 1963, was appointed Minister for Agriculture and Forests in the second Segni Government, the Tambroni Cabinet and the third and fourth Fanfani governments.

GUIDO BISORI, *Senator, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Undersecretary of State.*

Born at Prato (Florence) on January 25, 1902. Took a degree in law at Bologna University and practised in Florence under the guidance of Professor Cammeo, specializing in Civil and Administrative Law and rapidly becoming one of the best lawyers in the city. He also became a member of the Catholic Graduates Movement.

Guido Bisori was a member of the partisan movement from 1943 to 1945 in the Modena area, was arrested by the Fascists, was on of the early supporters of the Christian Democrat Party, which he represented on one of the National Liberation Committees in northern Italy. On his return to Prato, he joined the Italian Workers Catholic Action and later became Chairman of the Committee of Popular Solidarity.

In 1948, Guido Bisori became a candidate for the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, being elected to the former by the constituency of Prato and to the latter by the constituency of Florence-Pistoia. He chose the Senate.

Re-elected in 1953, 1958 ad 1963, he has been Undersecretary to the Ministry of the Interior in the 8th. De Gasperi Government, the Pella Government, the first Fanfani Government, the second Segni Government, the Tambroni Government and the third and fourth Fanfani Governments.

GIOVANNI GIRAUDO, *Senator, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Undersecretary of State.*

Born on October 18, 1912 at Roccavione (Cuneo). Holds a degree in law and was Director of the Catholic Institute of Social Activities (I.C.A.S.) from 1938 to 1943. From 1948 to 1950, Giovanni Giraudo was Chief of the Press Department at the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, became President of the National Union of Mountain Communes in 1954 and Director of the Central Office of Local Government of the Christian Democrat Party. He was returned to the Chamber of Deputies for the Cuneo-Asti-Alessandria constituency in 1953 and elected to the Senate in 1958 and 1963.

Giovanni Giraudo was Undersecretary of State to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Press and Information) in the third Fanfani Government and Undersecretary of State for Bureaucratic Reform in the fourth Fanfani Government.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

GIACINTO BOSCO, *Senator, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Minister Secretary of State.*

Born at Santa Maria Capua Vetere (Caserta) on January 25, 1905, Professor of International Law at Rome University, former Principal of the Faculty of Law at Urbino University, former legal adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, member of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and member of the Council of Diplomatic Pleas.

A scholar of great fame, Giacinto Bosco is the author of numerous books and publications of a legal, political and historical nature. He is editor and founder of « Rivista di studi politici internazionali » (Review of International Political Studies) of Florence.

He has represented Italy at numerous world conferences and on various commissions and, on September 1952, attended the international conference of N.A.T.O. nations at Oxford.

Elected to the Senate in 1948, 1953, 1958 and 1963, Giacinto Bosco, was appointed Undersecretary of State to the Ministry of Defence in the 8th. De Gasperi Government (June 17,1953) and held this office in the successive Pella, Fanfani (I), Scelba, Segni (I) and Zoli Governments. He became Minister of Public Instruction in the third Fanfani Government and Minister of Justice in the fourth Fanfani Government.

CARLO SCARASCIA, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Undersecretary of State.*

Born a Rome in 1920. A lawer by profession.

He fought during the second world war and holds several decorations.

Carlo Scarascia was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1953 for the constituency of Lecce-Brindisi-Taranto and re-elected in 1958 and 1963. He was Undersecretary of State to the Ministry of Public Instruction in the fourth Fanfani Government.

MINISTRY OF THE BUDGET

GIUSEPPE MEDICI, *Senator, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Minister Secretary of State.*

Born at Sassuolo (Modena) on October 24, 1907. Holds a degree in Agrarian Science and is a Professor of Agrarian Economy. The contributions he has made towards the study of these subjects have made him well known and several foreign countries have approached him for advice concerning land reclamation and settlement.

During the immediate post-war years, he was a member of the Italian delegation for the Marshall Plan and represented Italy at the 6th., 7th. and 9th. international conferences of agrarian economists. In 1950, Senator Medici was asked to set up the Maremma and Fucino Agrarian Reform Agency which he guided for the first three years of its operations. In 1953, he received an honourary degree from the University of Louvain as recognition of his contributions to science. He was elected to the Senate in 1948, 1953, 1958 and 1963 and was Minister of Agriculture in the first Fanfani Government and the successive Scelba Government. Minister of the Treasury in the Segni Government from February 19, 1956 onwards (replacing Minister Gava who resigned) he held the same office in the Zoli Government. In the second Fanfani Government, Senator Medici was nominated Minister of the Budget, Minister of Public Instruction in the second Segni Government and given the same appointment in the successive Tambroni Government. He was Minister without Porfolio for Bureaucratic Reform in the fourth Fanfani Cabinet.

CRISTOFORO PEZZINI, *Senator, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Undersecretary of State.*

Born at Iglesias (Cagliari). Lawyer and journalist. He was elected to the Senate for the first time in 1948 for the constituency of Lombardy, and re-elected in 1953, 1958 and 1963.

Cristoforo Pezzini was a member of the Parliamentary Committee on Labour and Social Security. He fought in the first world war and was decorated. He became a member of the Italian Popular Party when it was founded and was a branch President of the Catholic Action and a diocesan leader of the Catholic Graduates Movement. Member of the National Committee of Liberation, he has been Provincial Secretary and member of the Regional Junta and National Council of the Christian Democrat Party.

Senator Pezzini was Undersecretary of State to the Ministry of Labour and Social Security in the Tambroni Government and the third Fanfani Government. He became Undersecretary to the Ministry of the Budget in the fourth Fanfani Government.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

MARIO MARTINELLI, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Parliamentary Group, Minister Secretary of State.*

Born at Como on May 12, 1906. He entered the Italian Popular Party in 1921 and was Provincial Secretary of the Christian Democrat Party at Como just after the war, an office he held until he was elected to the Constituent Assembly. He played an active role in the resistance movement and, following the events of September 8, 1943, became a member of the National Liberation Committee of Como and the Lombardy Regional Committee of the Christian Democrat Party.

Elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1948 and re-elected in the successive general elections of 1953, 1958 and 1963, Mario Martinelli has held many appointments in the Christian Democrat Party. He was a member of the National Council from July 1949 to July 1951 and one of the party leaders from January 1950 to July 1951. He was nominated Undersecretary to the Ministry of the Treasury in the 7th. De Gasperi Government and Undersecretary of State to the Ministry of Foreign Trade in the successive Government, an office he continued to hold in the Pella and first Fanfani Governments. He was later Minister of Foreign Trade in the Scelba Government (from February 10, 1954 to July 6, 1955), in the Tambroni Government (from March 25 to July 26, 1960) and the third Fanfani Government (from July 26, 1960 to February 21, 1962).

GIUSEPPE SALARI, *Senator, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Undersecretary of State.*

Born at Spello (Perugia) on September 8, 1909, lawyer, former member of the Italian Popular Party, member of the Catholic Action and the Italian Workers Catholic Action. He fought in the second world war and has been a Senator since 1953. He has been a member of the Special Committee of Enquiry on Working Conditions and the Special Committee on Leases and Rents.

Senator Salari was Undersecretary of State to the Ministry of Agriculture in the Tambroni Government and the third Fanfani Government and Undersecretary of State to the fourth Fanfani Government.

ANTONIO PECORARO, *Senator, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Undersecretary of State.*

Born at Palermo on February 28, 1914. Holds degrees in law and agrarian science and is a lecturer at Palermo University. One of the organizers of the Christian Democrat Party in Sicily (from 1942 onwards) and has been a Councillor and Alderman of Palermo Council.

Senator Pecoraro was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1948 and again in 1953. He was elected to the Senate in 1958 and 1963.

He was appointed Undersecretary to the Ministry of Finance in the 3rd. and 4th. Fanfani governments.

MINISTRY OF THE TREASURY

EMILIO COLOMBO, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Minister Secretary of State.*

Born at Potenza on April 11, 1920 and graduated in law at Rome University in 1940. He has been an active member of the various organizations of the Catholic Action and has held such appointments as Vice-President General of the Catholic Action Youth Movement.

Emilio Colombo was elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1946 and returned to the Chamber of Deputies in 1948.

He became Undersecretary to the Ministry of Agriculture in the 5th. and 6th. De Gasperi Governments and helped in the drafting of all the legislation and planning for southern Italy, particularly agrarian reform and the *Twelve Year Plan for the South*. He presided over the planning and formulation of legislation dealing with the development of the *Sassi* district at Matera, one of the best social laws still in force.

Emilio Colombo was a member of the Executive of the Christian Democrat Party in 1952 and 1953.

Re-elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1953, he was Undersecretary to the Ministry of Public Works in the 8th. De Gasperi Government, an office in which he was confirmed in the successive Pella, Fanfani and Scelba Cabinets.

He was Minister of Agriculture in the first Segni Government and the Zoli Government. Elected again in 1958 and 1963, he was appointed Minister of Foreign Trade in the second Fanfani Government.

Emilio Colombo was Minister of Industry and Trade in the second Segni Government and the Tambroni Government and in the 3rd. and 4th. Fanfani governments.

Giovanni Bovetti, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Undersecretary of State.*

Born at Mondovi (Cuneo) on February 7, 1901, he is a lawyer with wide experience in administrative law. He has directed various social organizations from a very young age.

His appointments include: Diocesan President of the Catholic Action, President of the Catholic Action in Piedmont, President of the Diocesan Junta of the Catholic Action at Turin, Director of the Catholic Press association. He has also been editor of several Christian social publications.

During the Resistance, Giovanni Bovetti headed the Piedmont regional military movement in collaboration with other organizations and the Christian Democrat Party and was arrested on several occasions. When the war ended, he was President of the provincial administration in Turin and his name is closely connected with the reconstruction of that city.

He was elected to the Constituent Assembly and returned to the Chamber of Deputies in 1948, 1953, 1958 and 1963. He is well known for his contributions to home policy and modification of administrative affairs and his reports on the budgets for the Ministries of the Interior, Transport and Defence. He has devoted himself to international problems and represented Italy at the Council of Europe at Strasbourg. He was also asked to help in the drafting of the European Constitutional Charter.

Giovanni Bovetti was Undersecretary to the Ministry of Defence in the 6th. De Gasperi Government, Undersecretary to the Ministry of Transport in the 8th. De Gasperi Government and the Pella Cabinet, Undersecretary to the Ministry of Defence in the first and second Segni Governments, the Zoli Government, the Tambroni Government and the third Fanfani Government, and Undersecretary of State to the Ministry of the Treasury in the 4th. Fanfani Government.

Lorenzo Natali, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Undersecretary of State.*

Born at Florence on October 2, 1922. He has been Provincial Secretary of Aquila, Regional Delegate of the Christian Democrat Youth Groups, President of the Provincial Federation and National Councillor of the Confederation of Smallholders. He fought in the second world war and was decorated.

Lorenzo Natali was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in the general elections of 1948, 1953, 1958 and 1963 for the Aquila-Pescara-Teramo-Chieti constituency. He was Undersecretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers in the first Segni Government, Undersecretary to the Ministry of Finance in the Zoli Government and the second Fanfani Government and Undersecretary to the Ministry of the Treasury in the Tambroni Government and the third and fourth Fanfani Governments.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Giulio Andreotti, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Minister Secretary of State.*

Born at Rome on January 14, 1919, he gratuated in law and entered the Catholic press at an early age, editing the weekly university magazine *Azione Fucina*. In 1942, he was made President of the Italian Catholic Undergraduates Federation, an office he help up to 1945 when he entered politics after a period as editor of the newspaper *Il Popolo*.

Political correspondent and National Delegate of the Young Christian Democrats, he entered the National Consulta, was elected to the Constituent Assembly and re-elected in 1948, 1953, 1958 and 1963 to the Chamber of Deputies.

Giulio Andreotti was Undersecretary of State to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and Secretary to the Cabinet in the De Gasperi Governments in power from June 1947 to July 1953, an appointment he continued to hold in the Pella Government from August 1953 to January 1954. He became Minister of the Interior in February 1954 in the Fanfani Government (1).

Under the personal guidance of Alcide De Gasperi, Giulio Andreotti gave close attention to parliamentary liaison and also concerned himself with sport, the motion picture industry and the theatre. He has represented Italy abroad, in Europe, Egypt and South America.

He has written book of a historical and social nature including: *Concerto a sei voci* (Concert for Six Voices), *Pranzo magro per il Cardinale* (A Lean Meal for the Cardinal), *De Gasperi e il suo tempo* (De Gasperi and his Times), etc. He is editor of the magazine *Concretezza* and of the newspaper *Il Popolo*, and contributes to various Christian Democrat publications. In 1955, he became Minister of Finance in the Segni Government, an office he held in the successive Cabinet led by Zoli.

Minister of the Treasury in the second Fanfani Government, Giulio Andreotti has been Minister of Defence in the second Segni Government, the Tambroni Cabinet and the third and fourth Fanfani Governments.

Gustavo De Meo, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Undersecretary of State.*

Born at Serracapriola (Foggia) on August 25, 1920. He holds a degree in law and fought with the « Torino » division in the second world war, after which he joined the partisan movement.

Gustavo De Meo has been a member of the Catholic Action, Vice-Regent of the F.U.C.I. of Foggia and representative of the Christian movement at the conference of the General Federation of Labour at Florence. In 1944, he became delegate for the Youth Movement and Secretary General of the Free Trades Union Movement and, successively, of the Federation of Free Trade Unions. In March 1946, he was appointed Provincial Commissioner of the Christian Democrat Party and elected Provincial Secretary at Foggia in August of the same year.

In November 1947, he took part in the Congress of the Christian Democrat Party at Naples as representative of his province.

Gustavo de Meo was nominated member of the Provincial Committee and the Executive Junta in January 1948 and made Provincial Director of SPES.

Elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1948 as representative of Apulia he was re-elcted again in 1953, 1958 and 1963. Since May 1, 1955, he has been Chairman of the Foggia Fair Committee and Chairman of the National Association of Specialised Fairs since 1956.

In May 1957, Gustavo De Meo entered the Zoli Government as Undesecretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Press and Information), an appointment he held in the second Fanfani Government and the Tambroni Cabinet. He became Undersecretary to the Ministry of Defence in the fourth Fanfani Government.

GUGLIELMO PELIZZO, *Senator, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentay Group, Undersecretary of State.*

Born at Faedis (Udine) in 1904. He is a lawyer by profession.

Senator Pelizzo has been branch Secretary of the Italian Popular Party and a member of the Catholic Action. He was elected to the Senate in 1953 as candidate for Friuli-Venetia Julia and was Undersecretary to the Ministry of Defence in the fourth Fanfani Government.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

LUIGI GUI, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Democrat Parlianmentary Group, Minister Secretary of State.*

Born at Padua on September 26, 1914. He holds a law degree and was a member of the Catholic Action when young. Luigi Gui fought in Russia during the second world war and joined the partisan forces after September 8, 1943, organizing the Christian Democrat Party in Padua Province. He is one of the founders of the Christian trade union movement and the Federation of Free Trade Unions at Padua.

Elected to the Constituent Assembly, he was re-elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1948, 1953, 1958 and 1963.

Following the Christian Democrat Congress at Naples in 1954, he was asked to become a member of the party Council and take charge of the legal section; while holding this appointment, he founded the magazine *Cronache legislative* and assisted in the drafting of a number of laws. After the Trent Congress in 1956, be became a member of the party Secretariat.

Luigi Gui was Undersecretary to the Ministry of Agriculture in the seventh De Gasperi Government, Ministrer of Labour in the first Fanfani Cabinet and the Zoli Government, and Minister of Public Instruction in the fourth Fanfani Government.

MARIA BADALONI, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Undersecretary of State.*

Born at Rome on December 16, 1903. Member of the Senior Council for Public Instruction, Vice-President of the Italian Sub-Commission for Education attached to Unesco, member of the National Consultive Committee for Elementary Education. Appointed leader of the Teacher's Section of the Catholic Action in 1934 and

President of the Italian Association of Catholic Teachers since 1944. Elected in 1953, re-elected in 1958 and 1963, Maria Badaloni has been Undersecretary to the Ministry of Public Instruction in the Tambroni Government and in the third and fourth Fanfani Government.

Domenico Magrì, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Undersecretary of State.*

Born at Catania on October 10, 1903, graduate in letters, teacher by profession. Newspaper correspondent.

Domenico Magrì is a founder member of the Italian Popular Party, was elected to the Senate as representative for eastern Sicily in 1948. His election as Senator in 1953 was annulled because, owing to the early dissolution of the Senate, he was still acting as Mayor of Catania. He has been a member of the National Council of the Christian Democrat Party since 1954. In 1958 and 1963, Domenico Magrì was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. He has been Undersecretary for Entertainment in the second Segni Government and the Tambroni Cabinet, Undersecretary to the Ministry of Public Works in the third Fanfani Government and Undersecretary to the Ministry of Public Instruction in the fourth Fanfani Government.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS

Fiorentino Sullo, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Minister Secretary of State.*

Born at Paternopoli (Avellino) on March 29, 1921. Holds degrees in law and letters. He became interested in politics while very young and, on June 2, 1946, became a member of the Constituent Assembly. Since that time he has represented the Benevento-Avellino-Salerno constituency, being elected to the Chamber of Deputies in all the four general elections of the post-war years.

Fiorentino Sullo has been a member of the Youth Movement of the Catholic Action and the F.U.C.I. and fought in the second world war. He was Provincial Secretary of the Christian Democrat Party at Avellino from the time of the first provincial congress in 1944 to June 2, 1946.

In the Constituent Assembly, his contribution was considerable, particularly on the question of political relations an regional organization.

During the first and second legislatures, he devoted himself chiefly to economic, social and financial affairs.

He has more than once been appointed to the Executive of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group and nominated National Councillor at the 5th. (Naples 1954) and 6th. (Trent 1956) national congresses of the party.

Fiorentino Sullo was Undersecretary to the Ministry of Defence in the Scelba Government, Undersecretary to the Ministry of Industry and Trade in the first Fanfani Government and Undersecretary to the Ministry of State Participations in the second Segni Cabinet. He was appointed Undersecretary to the Ministry of Labour in the third Fanfani Cabinet and Minister of Public Works in the fourth Fanfani Government.

Tommaso Spasari, *Senator, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Undersecetary of State.*

Born at Chiaravalle Centrale (Catanzaro) on February 26, 1900, lawyer and journalist. First President of the Reclamation Consortia in Catanzaro Province,

President of the Calabrian Area of Land Reclamation Agencies and Provincial Secretary of the Christian Democrat Party at Catanzaro from 1946 to 1953.

He has been Regional Councillor of the Christian Democrat Party for Calabria since 1947 and was elected Senator in 1953 for that region. Re-elected to the Senate in 1958 and 1963, Tommaso Spasari has been Undersecretary to be Ministry of Labour in the second Fanfani Government, the second Segni Government, the Tambroni Government and the third and fourth Fanfani governments.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS

Bernardo Mattarella, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Members of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Minister Secretary of State.*

Born at Castellammare del Golfo (Trapani) on September 15, 1905. A lawyer by profession. He became a member of the Catholic Action when very young and has held many appointments. In 1942, he began reorganization of the Christian Democrat Party in Sicily, carrying on close liaison with Rome, where he maintained close contact with Alcide De Gasperi and other political exponents during the fascist period. After the liberation of Sicily, he founded the weekly magazine *Popolo e Libertà* (The People and Freedom) and was also one of the founders of the daily *Sicilia del Popolo* (The People's Sicily).

Bernardo Mattarella was Undersecretary to the Ministry of Public Instruction from 1944 to 1945 in the two Bonomi Cabinets. Member of the National Constituent Assembly on June 2, 1946 as candidate for western Sicily.

Elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1948, he became Undersecretary to the Ministry of Transport, an appointment he held for five years, in the 5th., 6th. and seventh De Gasperi Governments. He was again returned to the Chamber of Deputies in 1953, 1958 and 1963.

Bernardo Mattarella was Minister for the Merchant Marine in the 8th. De Gasperi Government and Minister of Transport in the Pella, Fanfani (1) and Scelba governments. He was appointed Minister of Foreign Trade in the first Segni Government, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications in the Zoli Cabinet and Minister of Transport in the fourth Fanfani Government.

Giacomo Sedati, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Democrat Parlamentary Group, Undersecretary of State.*

Born at Lanciano (Chieti) on August 25, 1921, lawyer by profession. Former delegate of the provincial Young Christian Democrat Association, he was elected Provincial Secretary of the Christian Democrat Party in Molise in 1946. He founded the Christian Democrat newspaper *Il Popolo del Molise.*

He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1948 for the constituency of Campobasso.

Official speaker for numerous Bills and the budget of the Ministry of Agriculture for the 1952-53 financial year, he has been Secretary of the Elections Committee and a member of the European Interparliamentary Group. In April 1954, he attended the conference of the European Interparliamentary Group in Paris, representing Italy.

In 1954, Giacomo Sedati was appointed Secretary General of the National Union of Mountain Communities, and, in the same year, took part in the Interparliamentary Conference at Vienna.

Re-elected in 1953, 1958 and, 1963, he was Undersecretary to the Ministry of Labour in the first Segni Government and Undersecretary to the Ministry of Pu-

lic Works in the Zoli Cabinet. He has been Undersecretary to the Ministry of Agriculture in the second Segni, Tambroni, and third and fourth Fanfani Governments.

VITTORIO PUGLIESE, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Undersecretary of State.*

Born at Catanzaro on January 26 1905. Holding a degree in industrial chemistry, he has undertaken scientific research on behalf of various companies and associations. He has been a member of the Christian Democrat Provincial Committee of Catanzaro and is currently National Administrative Vice-Secretary of the party. Pasquale Pugliese has been a member of the Provincial Farmers' Committee of Catanzaro since its foundation and President of the National Society of Olive Growers, participating in numerous international congresses dealing with olive growing. A member of the Chamber of Deputies since 1948, he has been a member of the Executive of the Parliamentary Group of the Christian Democrat Party and the Elections Committee.

Vittorio Pugliese was Undersecretary to the Ministry of Labour in the first Fanfani Government, an appointment confirmed in the Scelba Cabinet. He became Undersecretary to the Ministry of the Interior in the first Segni Government, Undersecretary to the Ministry of Agriculture in the Zoli Cabinet and Undersecretary to the Ministry of Defence in the third and fourth Fanfani Governments.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND CIVIL AVIATION

GUIDO CORBELLINI, *Senator, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Minister Secretary of State.*

Born at Ancona in 1890 of a Lombardy family, he is a graduate engineer, and Professor of Transport Technology and Economy at the Milan Polytechnic.

From 1914 to 1950, he worked for the Italian State Railways and, in 1941-42, headed the technical mission responsible for the rebuilding of the railways in Greece. He also undertook technical direction of the Corinth Canal and re-opened it to shipping. Returning to Italy in December 1942, Senator Corbellini became Superintendant of Railways in southern Italy. In August 1944, he was appointed member of the *Military Railway Board of Italy* by the Allies and, in 1945, assisted in reorganization of military transport in central Europe. He was Vice-President of the A.E.I. from 1947 to 1949, Chairman of the Commission of Enquiry on the Italian Mechanical Industry, President of the National Institute of Welders since 1947. He has taken part in numerous scientific congresses and commissions in Europe, America, Japan, etc., and has contributed to various Italian and foreign technical publications.

Senator Corbellini is a member of the *Institution of Locomotive Engineering* of London, was Chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the National Committee for Productivity from 1952 to 1955, Honourary President of the College of Railway Engineers and member of the National Research Council.

He was appointed Minister of Transport in the 4th. and 5th. De Gasperi Governments, acting as a non-parliamentary technical advisor. Elected to the Chamber of Deputies for the Florence-Pistoia constituency in 1948 and Senator for the Vicenza constituency, he chose the Senate. He was « ad interim » Minister for the Merchant Marine in the 5th. De Gasperi Cabinet and re-elected Senator in 1953, 1958 and 1963.

Since 1957, Senator Corbellini has been President of the National Federation of Municipalized Companies.

He was Minister of Posts and Telecommunications in the 4th. Fanfani Government up to November 30, 1962. On this date, he was nominated Minister without Portfolio for Coordination of Scientific Research.

RENATO CAPPUGI, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Undersecretary of State.*

Born at Florence in 1901.

Vice-President of the INPS since 1953, he has now resigned. Secretary and President of the Federation of Catholic Youth at Florence, he was for many years Vice-President of the Federation of Catholic Men of the diocese.

He held various appointments in the Italian Popular Party and was an executive of the Catholic Railway Workers Union and member of the clandestine Committee that the Christian Democrat Party formed in Florence.

Renato Cappugi has also been a member of the Administrative Council of the Italian State Railways, of the Railway Workers Union Committee and of the National Council of the Italian Workers Catholic Action. He is a member of the Central Federation of the European Federal Movement.

Member of the Constituent Assembly for the constituency of Florence, he was returned to the Chamber of Deputies in 1948, 1953, 1958 and 1963. Renato Cappugi was appointed Undersecretary to the Ministry of Transport in the fourth Fanfani Government.

MINISTRY OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

CARLO RUSSO, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Minister Secretary of State*

Born on March 19, 1920 at Savona, he holds a degree in law. He comes from the ranks of the Catholic Action and has been President of the Federation of Catholic Graduates at Savona and of the Youth Group of the Catholic Action. He joined the partisan movement after September 8, 1943 and became a member of the National Committee of Liberation at Savona and Chairman of that at Celle Ligure.

Member of the clandestine Regional Committee of the Christian Democrat Party, Carlo Russo has also been a Councillor of the Commune of Celle Ligure, Provincial Councillor of Savona, Chairman of the Regional Consultive Council for Agriculture, member of the Executive council of the A.N.C.I. and the « Union International des Villes », executive of he Christian Democrat Central Office of Local Government and Vice-President of the National Council for Local Government.

Provincial Secretary of the Christian Democrat Party at Savona, Regional Vice-Secretary for Liguria and editor of the magazine « Torre Civica », he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1948.

Member of the Executive of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Carlo Russo was re-elected in 1953. Vice-Chairman of the 1st. Standing Committee for Home Affairs, he was later Undersecretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers in the flirst Fanfani Government and the Segni Cabinet.

Returned to the Chamber of Deputies in the general elections of 1958 and 1963, he was appointed Undersecretary to the Ministry of Defence in the second Fanfani Government, Undersecretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers in the second Segni Cabinet and Undersecretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in

the Tambroni Government. He held this appointment in the third and fourth Fanfani Governments, up to November 30, 1962, when he was nominated Minister for Posts and Telecommunications.

Corrado Terranova, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Undersecretary of State.*

Born at Noto (Syracuse) on March 23, 1902. A graduate in civil engineering, he has since planned and built various churches and other constructions in Sicily and at Rome, winning several contests in architectural design. He has also been responsible for planning hydroelectric plants, acqueducts, bridges, roads, etc.

An expert in problems of construction, he has published some interesting scientific papers that brought his appoinment as Assistant Lecturer in Mechanics at Cagliari University, membership of the Senior Council of Public Works and Chairmanship of the Sub-Committee for Telephony of the National Research Council.

An active member of the Catholic Action, Corrado Terranova has held several important appointments, including that of President of the Junta of the Catholic Action of Noto Diocese (1926/1930). He became a tertiary Franciscan in 1922 and was nominated Chamberlain by Pope Pius XII in 1943.

Corrado Terranova was a member of the Italian Popular Party (Noto branch - 1919), joined the partisan forces in Abruzzo (at Tagliacozzo and Cappadocia) and Rome, He founded the Christian Democrat Party in the Syracuse area, was Secretary of the Party in that province, was elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1946 and returned to the Chamber of Deputies in 1948.

Re-elected in 1953, 1958 and 1963, ha was Undersecretary to the Ministry of the Merchant Marine in the Pella, Fanfani (1), Scelba, Segni and Zoli governments. In this office, he had particular attention to ports and the fishing industry, settling many delicate social problems and doing much to normalize the unions.

Corrado Terranova was appointed Undersecretary to the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications in the fourth Fanfani Government.

Remo Gaspari, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Undersecretary of State.*

Born at Gissi (Chieti) on July 10, 1921, lawyer by profession. Member of the Christian Democrat Party since 1945, he has been Provincial Vice-Secretary, member of the Provincial Administrative Junta at Chieti and Mayor of Gissi.

Remo Gaspari was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1953, 1958 and 1963. He was appointed Undersecretary to the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications in the Tambroni and third Fanfani Governments and became Undersecretary to the Ministry of Industry and Trade in the fourth Fanfani Government.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE

Giuseppe Togni, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Minister Secretary of State.*

Born at Pontedera (Pisa) on December 5, 1903. A graduate in political science, Lecturer in labour law at Rome University. He is a founder member of the Italian Popular Party and former executive of the Catholic Action of Pisa and Tuscany.

During the clandestine period, he represented the Christian Democrat Party in Rome, holding various union and political appointments. In 1955, Giuseppe Togni founded the « National Federation of Industrial Managers », an independent union

of which he became President. In 1946 he became President of the Italian Federation of Company Managers, an organization he still controls. In 1951, he was elected President of the new « International Federation of Company Executives ».

Nominated member of the Consultive Assembly in 1945, he was elected to the Constituent Assembly in the following year and has been returned to the Chamber of Deputies in the general elections of 1948, 1953, 1958, and 1963.

Giuseppe Togni has been Undersecretary to the Ministry of Labour in the 3rd. De Gasperi Government, Minister for Industry and Trade in the 4th. De Gasperi Cabinet, up December 1947 when he became Minister responsible for promoting and drafting the first full report on the Institute of Indusrial Reconstruction and the Statute of this organization.

In June 1948, he was appointed President of the National Institute of Foreign Trade, again became Minister for Industry and Trade in the 6th. De Gasperi Government and Minister of Transport in the 8th. De Gasperi Cabinet.

Giuseppe Togni was responsible for the first laws on the industrialization of southern Italy and the islands (1947), laws that are the fundamentals of the present policy of economic expansion in those areas. A Deputy of the European Coal Steel Community, he led the Italian delegation attending talks at Westminister.

Nominated Minister of State Partecipations in the first Segni Government, he became Minister of Public Works in the Zoli Cabinet, an office in which he was confirmed in the second Fanfani Government, the second Segni Government and the Tambroni Government.

Filippo Micheli, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Undersecretary of State.*

Born at Montefranco (Terni) on December 15, 1911. He became a member of the Catholic Action at a very young age and has held several important appointments, including that of President of the Catholic Youth Movement. He joined the partisan movement after September 8, 1943, was a member of the National Liberation Committee at Terni and founded the Christian Democrat Party in his province, acting as Provincial Segretary for several years.

Filippo Micheli was headed various economic organizations, such as Land Reclamation Agencies and Chambers of Commerce. He is President of the Provincial Federation of Agricultural Smallholders and a member of the National Council of the Confederation.

He has been returned to the Chamber of Deputies in the general election of 1948, 1953, 1958 and 1963 for the Perugia, Terni and Rieti constituency.

Undersecretary to the Ministry of Industry and Trade in the firstt Segni Government, re-appointed in the Zoli Cabinet, the second and third Fanfani governments, the second Segni Government and the successive Tambroni Government, Filippo Micheli became Undersecretary to the Ministry of Finance in the fourth Fanfani Cabinet.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Umberto Delle Fave, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Minister Segretary of State.*

Born at San Savero (Foggia) on December 13, 1912. He studied at San Severo, Naples and Milan and transferred to Jesi (Ancona) where he was appointed branch director of the Federation of Catholic Graduates. He became a member of the Christian Democrat Party during the clandestine period and became Political Secretary at Jesi in 1944. In 1945, he was made Provincial Secretary of the Party at Ancona. Elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1948 for the Ancona, Ascoli

Piceno, Macerata, Pesaro constituency, he became particularly interested in bureaucratic reform. In 1952 and 1953, he directed the Labour Problems Department of the Christian Democrat Party .

Umberto Delle Fave was re-elected in 1953 and was nominated Undersecretary to the Ministry of Labour in the 7th. De Gasperi Government, an office in which he was confirmed in the successive Pella, Segni and Zoli governments. He handled various delicate labour questions, among them the dismissal of workers by the Terni Company and the Terni Steelworks, the re-opening of the Richard-Ginori plant at Doccia, the renewal of the labour agreements for road, rail and tram workers, agreements on wage scales and the labour agreement for employees of the I.N.A. group.

During this period, he also helped in the drafting of laws concerning welfare services and health benefits for agricultural smallholders, artisans, pensions for sharecroppers, etc. Re-elected on March 25, 1958, he became Undersecretary to the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications in the second Fanfani Government. From March 1959 to July 1960, Umberto Delle Fave again took control of the Labour Problems Department of the Christian Democrat Party and was appointed Undersecretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers in the third and fourth Fanfani governments. He was again returned to the Chamber of Deputies in 1963.

Ettore Calvi, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Undersecretary of State.*

Born at Milan on March 5, 1907. A member of the Catholic Action, he has held numerous appointments in trade unions and played an important role in the events that led to the foundation of the Independent Federation of Italian Workers, becoming Secretary General of the Provincial Branch in Milan.

He now holds the same position in the Federation of Free Trade Unions; he is also Regional Delegate and member of the Executive. He sits on the Milan Council and has been a Deputy since 1953.

Ettore Calvi was Undersecretary to the Ministry of Labour in the third and fourth Fanfani Governments.

Augusto Cesare Fanelli, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Undersecretary of State.*

Born at Sezze (Latina) on February 19, 1915. Accountant and graduate in political sciences.

He fought in the second world war and has been President of the Provincial Council of Frosinone.

Augusto Cesare Fanelli was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1948, 1953, 1958 and 1963 and has been Undersecretary the Ministry of Trasport in the second Segni Government, Undersecretary to the Ministry of Post and Telecommunication in the Tambroni Government and Undersecretary to the Treasury in the fourth Fanfani Cabinet.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

Giuseppe Trabucchi, *Senator, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Minister Secretary of State.*

Born at Verona on June 29, 1904. Deputy Mayor of Verona from 1946 to 1951. As President of various economic bodies he has done much to promote the indus-

trial development of his region and settlement in the Po Delta. President of the National Agricultural Fair Committee and Councillor of the Agricultural and Industrial Zone Committee of Verona, he was elected to the Senate in 1953 and subsequently in 1958 and 1963.

He has introduced most of the more important Bills concerning economic and fiscal affairs and he was appointed Minister of the Treasury in the Tambroni Cabinet. He was confirmed in this appointment in the third and fourth Fanfani governments. During this period, he introduced a series of laws and regulations of great importance.

Vittorio Cervone, *Member of the Chamber of Deputues, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Undersecretary of State.*

Segretary of the Christian Democrat Party in the province of Latina from 1946 to 1953, he was Mayor of the city from 1951 to 1953.

Former Government Commissioner of the Pontina Land Reclamation Consortium, he was elected National Councillor of the Christian Democrat Party during the Trent Congress.

President of the National Union of Land Reclamation and Irrigation Consortia, Vitorio Cervone was elected to the Chamber of Deputues in 1953, 1958 and 1963.

He was Undersecretary to the Ministry of Industry and Trade in the fourth Fanfani Government.

MINISTRY OF THE MERCHANT MARINE

Francesco Maria Dominedò, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Minister Secretary of State.*

Born at Rome on July 25, 1903, Lecturer in Navigational Law at Rome University, and author of numerous political and scientific pubblications. Vice-Secretary of the Italian Cooperative Federation, he collaborated with the Christian Democrat Party during the clandestine period. Within the party he has been nominated member of the Latium Regional Committee and National Councillor. Elected to the Constituent Assembly, he was returned to the Chamber of Deputies in 1948, 1953, 1958 and 1963. As a member of the Government, he has often represented Italy abroad and negotiated agreements on emigration and insurance. Member of the European Council, member of the Council of the European Coal and Steel Community, he took part in the drafting of the treaty of the European Economic Community. He has represented Italy at the United Nations and the Council of Europe.

Francesco Maria Dominedò was Undersecretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the 6th., 7th. and 8th. De Gasperi Governments, the Pella Cabinet, the first Fanfani Government, and the Scelba Government. He was made Undersecretary to the Ministry of Justice in the third Fanfani Government and Undersecretary to the Ministry of the Merchant Marine in the fourth Fanfani Government.

Dario Antoniozzi, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Undersecretary of State.*

Born at Rieti on December 11, 1923, lawyer by profession. For six years he headed the Provincial Committee of the Christian Democrat Party and, since 1952, has been a member of the National Consultive Committee for Local Government.

He has been a member of the Council of the Opera Val Sila and presided over the Union of the Communes of Cosenza Province.

Dario Antoniozzi was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1953, 1958 and 1963.

He was Undersecretary to the Ministry of Transport in the second Fanfani Government, Undersecretary to the Ministry of Posts and telecommunications in the second Segni Government and the third Fanfani Cabinet. He was appointed Undersecretary to the Ministry of Tourism and Entertainment in the fourth Fanfani Government.

MINISTRY OF STATE PARTICIPATIONS

GIORGIO BO, *Senator, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Minister Secretary of State.*

Born at Sestri Levante (Genoa) on February 4, 1905. He holds a degree in law, became a Lecturer in Civil Law and a Professor at Modena and Ferrara universities.

Since 1953, he has been a Professor at Genoa University. From early youth, he interested himself in the Catholic Grade Movement, contributuing the magazine *Studium*. He is the author of essays and treatises on private law and has contributed to all the better known Italian legal magazines.

As a member of the National Liberation Cimmittee he took part in partisan activities. From 1946 to 1948, he was a member of the National Council and Central Committee of the Christian Democrat Party and was also Regional Secretary for Liguria.

Giorgio Bo was elected to the Senate in 1948 for the Genoa constituency and re-elected in 1953, 1958 and 1963. He was Deputy Speaker of the Senate in 1953.

Author of various books on civil and private law, member of the Ligurian Academy of Science and Letters, member of the European Society of Culture and the « Vittorio Scialoia » Association.

Senator Bo was Minister of State Participations in the Zoli Government, Minister of Industry in the second Fanfani Cabinet and Minister without Portfolio for Bureaucratic Reform in the second Segni and Tambroni Governments.

He was re-appointed Minister of State Participations in the fourth Fanfani Governments.

EUGENIO GATTO, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies,, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Undersecretary of State.*

Born at Zenson di Piave (Treviso) on October 22, 1911, a lawyer by profession and a member of the Catholic Action. He is the founder of the National Liberation Committee of Venice and was arrested on several occasions by the Fascists. As Christian Democrat representative on the National Liberation Committee, he signed the agreement on the surrender and withdrawal of the Fascists and Nazis from Venetia.

Following the armistice, Eugenio Gatto was nominated Commissioner of Justice and, later, Commissioner of the Interior of the National Liberation Committee in the region. He has been Prvincial Secretary of the Christian Democrat Party and President of the Provincial Federation of Agricultural Smallholders and the Italian Workers Catholic Action.

Eugenio Gatto was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1948, 1953, 1958 and 1963.

He was Undersecretary to the Ministry of Industry and Trade in the second Fanfani Government, an appointment he held in the successive second Segni Government. He became Undersecretary to the Ministry of State Participations in the third and fourth Fanfani Governments.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Angelo Raffaele Jervolino, *Senator, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Minister Secretary of State.*

Born at Naples on September 2, 1890. A lawyer by profession. He entered the Catholic Action at an early age and held several executive appointments from 1908 onwards, attending congresses in Italy and abroad. He was later appointed to the Presidency of the Catholic Youth Movement and, between 1928 and 1934, during and after the Conciliation, his attitude to the Fascist authorities was such that he was compelled to seek refuge in the Vatican.

He is a professor of the « Santa Chiara » Senior Institute of Science and Letters and a lawyer of the Sacred Roman Rota. One of the first Christian Democrat executives of the Bari Congress, he represented the party on the Executive Junta of the Liberation Committees. He became Undersecretary to the Ministry of Public Instruction in the Badoglio Government at Salerno and has been Undersecretary to the Ministry of Transport on four occasions (the Bonomi Cabinet and the 2nd. 3rd. and 4th. De Gasperi Governments). Attached to the Ministry of Public Instruction as a National Consultant, he was elected to the Constituent Assembly for the Naples-Caserta constituency and returned to the Chamber of Deputies in 1948. He was Minister for Posts and Telecommunications in the 5th. De Gasperi Government.

During his period in Parliament, he has been official speaker for 32 Bills, including that on the « Southern Italy Development Fund ». He has also been Ambassador Extraordinary in Brazil and Chairman of the Interparliamentary Commission for Agrarian Reform.

Senator Jervolino was re-elected in 1953, 1958 and 1963. He chose the Senate in 1958.

He was appointed Minister of the Merchant Marine in the second Segni Government, the Tambroni Cabinet and the third Fanfani Cabinet and became Minister of Public Health in the fourth Fanfani Government.

Natale Santero, *Senator, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Undersecretary of State.*

Born at Saliceti (Cuneo) in 1893, a surgeon and Lecturer in surgical pathology.

A member of the Administrative Committee of the European Federal Movement, he has been the body's representative at the Consultive Assembly of the Council of Europe, the Assembly of the Western European Union and the European Parliamentary Assembly.

He was elected to the Senate in 1948, 1953, 1958 and 1963.

Senator Santero was Undersecretary to the Ministry of Public Health in the fourth Fanfani Government.

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ENTERTAINMENT

ALBERTO FOLCHI, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Minister Secretary of State.*

Born at Rome on June 17, 1897, a law graduate, fought in the first and second world wars and joined the resistance movement under Colonel Montezemolo. He has twice been decorated for bravery in the field and is a Lecturer at the Faculties of Law of Rome and Parma universities.

An executive of the Italian Popular Party after the first world war, he joined the Christian Democrat Party and became Political Secretary in Rome, carrying the party to an important victory in the elections of April 18, 1948. A National Councillor of the Christian Democrat Party, he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1953, 1958 and 1963.

He collaborates with several Christian Democrat newspapers and magazines and is the author of various publications of a political, legal and historical nature.

Alberto Folchi was Undersecretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the first Segni Cabinet and was reconfirmed in this appointment in the Zoli, Fanfani and second Segni Governments. He was nominated Undersecretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and Secretary to the Cabinet in the Tambroni Government, and Minister of Tourism and Entertainment in the third and fourth Fanfani Governments.

RUGGERO LOMBARDI, *Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Member of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, Undersecretary of State.*

Born at Lucera (Foggia) in 1898. A lawyer by profession.

A member of the Italian Popular Party, he was appointed Provincial Secretary of the Christian Democrat Party in 1943 and entered the Executive Committee in 1946.

Ruggero Lombardi was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1948 for the Venice-Treviso constituency and again returned in 1953, 1958 and 1963.

He was nominated Undersecretary to the Ministry of Tourism and Entertainment in the fourth Fanfani Government.

The Information Service of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers has recently published its yearbook entitled ITALY TODAY which furnishes particulars of the geographical, historical, political, economic, social, cultural and tourist aspects of modern Italy. Readers wishing to receive a copy should write to: Servizio delle Informazioni, Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri, Via Po 14, Rome, Italy.

THE REGIONAL ELECTIONS IN SICILY

Results of the Elections of June 1963. The New Regional President

Ninety candidates were elected to the 5th. Assembly of the autonomous Region of Sicily on June 9, 1963, out of a total of 773 belonging to 79 lists and representing 9 constituencies (corresponding to the nine provinces of the island).

The number of seats for each constituency was arranged in proportion to the number of electors who totalled 2,947,442, (1,408,485 men and 1,538,957 women) and cast their vote at 4,860 polling stations.

The largest number of seats — 21 — were attributed to the constituency of Palermo, followed by Catania with 16, Messina with 13, Agrigento with 9, Trapani with 8, Syracuse with 7, Caltanissetta with 6 and Ragusa and Enna with 5 each.

The following table gives the results of the elections of 1963 and 1959.

PARTIES	Regional Elections June 9, 1963			Regional Elections June 7, 1959		
	Votes	%	Seats	Votes	%	Seats
Christian Democrats	979,576	*42.1*	37	937,734	*38.7*	34
Communists	561,926	*24.1*	22	533,148	*21.9*	21
Socialists	231,172	*9.9*	11	237,708	*9.8*	11
Social Democrats	90,869	*3.9*	3	52,583	*2.2*	1
Republicans	35,325	*1.5*	2	7,536	*0.3*	—
Social Democrats and Republicans	—	—	—	9,407	*0.4*	—
Liberals	181,762	*7.8*	7	90,890	*3.7*	2
Monarchists	32,727	*1.4*	1	115,296	*4.7*	3
Italian Social Movement	168,728	*7.2*	7	183,788	*7.6*	9
Christian Social Union of Sicily	17,439	*0.7*	—	257,023	*10.6*	9
Other left wing parties	15,276	*0.7*	—	434	—	—
Other right wing parties	14,784	*0.7*	—	3,673	*0.1*	—
Total	2,329,584	*100.0*	90	2,429,220	*100.0*	90

Approxinately 81.4% of the total number of electors visited the polling stations to cast 2,329,584 votes. Seats were awarded as follows (figures in brackets refer to 1959 results:

Christian Democrats - 37 (34); Communists - 22 (21); Socialists - 11 (11); Liberals - 7 (2); Italian Social Movement 7.9 (9); Social Democrats - 3 (1); Republicans - 2(0); Italian Democrat Party of

Monarchist Unity - 1 (3). The Christian Social Union of Sicily won no seats, losing the nine gained in the 1959 elections. The same applies to other political parties of a local nature.

* * *

Signor Rosario Lanza, elected Presidente of the Regional Assembly of Sicily, was born at Barrafranca, in Caltanissetta Province, on June 8, 1912. He holds a degree in law and political, social and economic sciences and is a practising lawyer. He was elected to the Regional Assembly of Sicily in 1931 and has been an alderman on several occasions, leader of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group, and Chairman of the Government Committee.

Signor Giuseppe D'Angelo was re-elected as President of the Region of Sicily on August 20, 1963, for the fifth time.

Our calendar "ITALIA 1964" will be ready shortly and we shall be pleased to send some copies free of charge to our readers. We would be grateful if readers of "Italian Affairs" would send us the names and addresses of persons or organizations they think might be interested in receiving a copy.

THE EDITOR.

ECONOMIC PANORAMA OF THE FRIULI-VENETIA JULIA REGION

Aspects and Characteristics. Current Situation and Future Prospects

The economic structure of the Friuli-Venetia Julia Region is somewhat complex and appears fairly well balanced since the agricultural, industrial and commercial branches do not reveal any marked deformities, at least as regards distribution of the active population per sector (1).

However, about 28% of the population is engaged in agriculture, but this figure rises to 40% in the province of Udine and then drops to 18% in the province of Gorizia and 2% in that of Trieste. Agriculture has not developed strongly because of mountainous territory that is unsuitable, the *magredi* on the high plateau and marshland in low lying areas and the Carso. However, considerable progress has been made in recent years and when various wather control projects have been completed farming in Friuli should be able to reach the level of the rich and fertile Po plain.

Agriculture — Farm and forest land (643,000 hectares) constitutes 82% of the territory (785,000 hectares) but 142,000 hectares are unproductive. This 18% is the highest registered in all the Italian regions.

According to 1960 data, farm and forest land was divided as follows: cereals and similar crops — 34.8% (national average is 47.3%) pasture — 35.7% (national average is 18.4%) and woodland — 23.1% (national average is 21%). Only 2.5% of the regional territory is used for special tree crops such as grapes and fruit and concentration is mostly in the reastern hilly districts and the reclaimed land of the low lying plain. Uncultivated land is estimated at 3.9%

Cereals are the most important crops and they are grown over half the total land used for ground crops and represent about two

(a) The term " Trieste " is now included in the more embracing " *Friuli-Venetia Julia* ".

(1) Refer: " *Guida d'Italia*: *Friuli-Venezia Giulia* ", Published by the Italian Touring Club, Milan, 1963, 4th. edition. For other information refer " Italian Affairs " under *Trieste*, Vol. XI No. 6, p. 4194.

thirds of total production of the latter. The most widely sown crop is maize which is far more suited to the plateau than wheat. The average yeld is about 37 quintals per hectare (1960 figures) and is well above the average for the whole of Italy.

Production in the region concerned represents 6.7% of the national figure and is only below the levels of Lombardy, Venetia and Piedmont. Wheat is the next most important crop (41,000 hectares) and is grown to a great extent on the lowlands; yield is good but nevertheless the total harvest is only 1.4% of the total for Italy. The other cereal crops are of but little importance. The potato is widely grown both in the mountainous districts and on the plains (1,016,000 quintals in 1960) and sugar beet is considered a sound crop (617,000 quintals). Farmers also grow tobacco (10,000 quintals), and such as colza, cabbage and sunflowers for oil and lubricants, production of the latter being the highest in the country. There is now a tendency to grow more and animal feed.

Grapes grown in the Friuli-Venetia Julia Region are mostly used for wine. The crops average over 1,200,000 quintals yielding 800,000 hectolitres of wine per annum which, on the other hand, only represents a bare 1.4% of the national total. The best local vintages are Pinot, Prosecco, Riesling, Tokai and Merlot.

Of the fruit crops, the most successful are the peach (Lower Friuli), apple, pear and cherry (eastern hill districts) and large quantities are exported. Horticulture accounts for one sixth of regional income from agriculture and has developed strongly in the land reclamation areas, where tomato-growing has taken the lead.

Livestock breeding is the real mainstay of the agricultural economy of Friuli, both in the mountainous and lowland districts, and animal products constitute almost half the gross saleable product of regional agriculture, with a total value of 30 milliard lire, corresponding to approximately 3% of the national figure. Emphasis is placed on dairy farming and of a total of 274,000 head in 1960, about half were cows. The *Friuli red and white* breeds are common to the lowland while the *Alpine Brown* is highly suitable to the hilly areas. Milk production is in the region of 3 million quintals and is only slightly below that of Lombardy, Emilia-Romagna, Venetia and Piedmont. Three quarters of this total are made into butter and cheese at 650 plants that have been built by local farmers' associations. Pig breeding is fairly widespread (about 90,000) but little importance is attached to sheep and goats (about 14,000 head) or horses (21,000). There is a flourishing silk cocoon industry which

has existed in Friuli since the Middle Ages. Output was 1,437,361 kilograms in 1960, equal to 23% of the national figure.

Breeding has its own characteristics in the Region and animals are moved in Spring and Autumn to *stavoli*, temporary pastures found at a certain height in the mountainous localities. During the summer period, *malghe* o *casere* are used, and these are located on the upper slopes of the mountains. But changes are creeping in and hill regions are now being abandoned in favour of wooded areas.

The cooperative system is widespread, particularly as regards processing of dairy products, and many of the difficulties normally facing the smallholder have been eliminated or attenuated.

About 23% of the territory within the Region is composed of *woodland* and although the mountainous localities do gain some economic advantages, the requirements of local industry cannot be met. Coniferous trees are quite abundant and poplars are to be found in large numbers on the lowlands where they are grown for the pulp and cellulose industries. The woodland and forests owned by the local authorities are well cared for.

Land Reclamation and Irrigation — The whole of the Friuli plain, with its very slight slopes and particular type of soil, has always presented difficulties for farmers because of the constant need for water control. Far-seeing reclamation and irrigation have only been started in recent years and the plans that have been followed have had to be based on the requirements of the different crops.

The most embracing land reclamation has taken place in *lower Friuli* (70,000 hectares), which lies between the Tagliamento and Torre-Isonzo rivers, Stradalta and the lagoon. East of the Isonzo is the *Brancolo* and *Lisert* reclamation areas which have not yet been completed. Around Trieste, reclamation areas which have not yet been completed. Around Trieste, reclamation has been carried out in the coastal districts of *Zaule* and *Noghere*, but industry is being encouraged more than agriculture.

The first irrigation consortia — *Organizzazione Ledra-Tagliamento* (55,000 hectares) and the *Consorzio Acque dell'Agro Monfalconese* (4,000 hectares) were founded at the end of the last century but their operations were interrupted by the war. But new schemes were launched and projects were carried out by the *Consorzio Cellina-*Meduna (44,000) hectares) and the *Agro Cormonese-Gradiscano* (8,000 hectares).

Industry — Industrial development within the Friuli-Venetia Julia Region is somewhat recent and the level is below that of the other

regions of northern Italy, mainly because of market difficulties. But there are now signs of more marked industrial growth in all the major cities as a result of large-scale public intervention in the provinces of Gorizia, Udine and Trieste.

According to the industrial census of 1951, about 21.5% of the active population resident in the Region is engaged in industry — a total of approximately 115,000 persons. Modern branches of industry are mostly independent of local production of raw materials. Mining and quarrying have contracted because coal and minerals have been exploited to the full, timber is scarce and only silk has any importance among textile fibres. Expansion of regional industry, therefore, depends upon the purchase of the necessary raw materials on foreign markets which are then brought in through the ports of Trieste and Venice or by means of road and rail communications crossing the Italo-Austrian and Italo-Yugoslav borders.

Hydroelectric resources are well developed and exceed regional demands. In 1959, Friuli-Venetia Julia had 155 power stations with a potential of 315,504 kW and a production of 1,258,920,000 kWh. Including 41 thermoelectric power stations, the Region produces 1,432,245,000 kWh, corresponding to 3% of the national figure.

As far as *mining and quarrying* are concerned, the Cave del Predil fields are important and about 40,000 tons of minerals per annum are produced. There are numerous marble quarries; marble and ornamental stones come from the Carnia and Carso areas while clay and limestone exist in sufficient quantities for the cement plants at Udine, Cividale and Trieste. The brick and ceramics industries are also flourishing, the most important centre being Pordenone.

In the *manufacturing* branch, the metalmechanical industry is the most important for it absorbs more than one third of total manpower. The largest steel plant belongs to "*ILVA*" of Servola (now ITALSIDER), which is now being enlarged for specialized production of cast iron. Other plants of smaller proportions are to be found at Udine, Pordenone and Fusine.

The *mechanical industries* are chiefly represented by the Julian shipyards, with 29 distributed between Monfalcone, Trieste and Muggia; most of them belong to the Cantieri Riuniti dell'Adriatico (CRDA). The textile industry is the next most important and its main centres are Pordenone, Udine, Gorizia, Ronchi dei Legionari and, in recent years, Trieste.

The food industry is equally divided throughout the entire region,

with confectionary, wheatpaste, liqueurs, sugar and beer as the chief items.

Among the chief industries of the Region, a very important role is played by chemicals. " Aquila " and " Esso Standard " have refineries at Trieste but the largest chemical plant is still the cellulose factory at Torviscosa, built in 1937. In the province of Gorizia, the most important chemical plant is the " Sodificio Solvay " works at Monfalcone.

The timber industry is concentrated in the province of Udine, near woodland and forests and along the main communications with Austria and Yugoslavia. Furniture is made at Tricesimo and San Giovanni al Natisone is famous for its chairs. In Trieste, the chief industries are mainly concerned with building and shipping.

* * *

Following the creation of the autonomous Region (1), competent circles have given more and more of their attention to improving local economy and making sure that the overall level does not fall below the general national standard. The following is a summary of the more important decisions and aid concerning the provinces of Gorizia, Udine and Trieste.

The economic situation in *Gorizia* still remains uncertain as a result of the decisions that were taken immediately after the armistice. The provincial boundaries have been reduced from 2,720 to 473 square kilometres, the Communes have dropped from 42 to 9, agricultural and forest land has contracted from 244,870 to 34,248 hectares, several important plants and installations, such as the mercury mines at Idria, the power stations at Doblari and Plava and the cement works at Salona d'Isonzo, have been lost, while other restrictions have brought about unfortunate results. Gorizia also has a high percentage of unemployed because of the reconversion of the Cantieri Riuniti (shipyards) at Monfalcone and the foundries at Gorizia which has contracted the labour force from 15,000 to about 7,000.

Some special provisions have had to be taken over this province and are now incorporated in the following laws:

*Law No.*1438, *December* 1, 1948, created the free zone of the city of Gorizia and foresaw: *a*) entry to the zone of all food products, raw materials and other items needed for local consumption, free of duty, manufacturing tax and any other levies; *b*) exemption from

(2) Refer: " Italian Affairs ", No. 3, Vol. VII, " Special Statute for the Friuli-Venetia Julia Region ", pp. 4423-36.

payment of duties and other levies on machinery and material required for new industrial plants or those undergoing modernization; *c*) exmption from taxes on industrial income for a period of ten years. *Law No.* 908, *October* 18, 1955, *authorized* the creation of a revolving fund for loans and mortgages covering the construction, repair, transformation and modernization of industrial plants and artisan workshops, as well as the shipbuilding industry, and the opening of a " Loans Department for Medium and Small Industry " by the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro for the construction, rebuilding and modernization of industrial plants and the raising of capital already in circulation. *Law No.* 635, *July* 29, 1957, authorized ten year tax exemption on incomes of new artisan ventures and small industry operating in Communes with a population of less than 10,000. *Law No.* 1525, *December* 16, 1961, introduced the following tax facilitations for industrial plants built in the Commune of Monfalcone by May 31, 1969: *a*) exemption from payment of duty on construction materials and machinery required for initial installation; *b*) ten year exemption from payment of tax on industrial income; *c*) reduced registration and mortgage duties on first transfer of premises; *d*) classification of all work concerned with the execution of industrial enterprise as public utilities.

The province of *Udine* is the largest economically undeveloped zone in northern Italy and this is because of weak agriculture and but little industrial activity. This, naturally, has resulted in high unemployment and low average per capita income. The most important laws concerning this province are the following:

Law No. 635, *July* 29, 1957, authorizing tax exemptions over a period of ten years for all new artisan enterprise and small industry in those Communes with a population of less than 10,000. *Law No.* 1525, *December* 16, 1961, under which the facilities accorded the Commune of Monfalcone (Gorizia) were extended to the Aussa-Corno port area of Udine, the maximum limits being established as 1,000 hectares. *Law No.* 744, *July* 31, 1957, created a special bank for the issue of medium-term loans to small and medium industry at Udine. This bank has been providing funds for the building of new factories and modernization of others in order to widen the possibilities of local industry.

During 1962, the economy of *Trieste* again showed signs of recovery and a gradual move towards the high level achieved by Italian economy in general. The figure for unemployment dropped from 11,128 (December 1961) to 9,157 (December 1962) and the index for industrial production rose from 208 (1961) to 268 (December 1962). New

industry has been planned and building of some plants has already begun, including a factory belonging to Montecatini which will produce borax, the " Vetrococke " glass factory, the modernization of the " Italsider " foundry at Servola and a tobacco processing plant. Work has also started on the Trieste-Venice motorway which will have a branch road to Palmanova-Udine.

Since 1954, industry has made slow but sure gains following the modernization and transformation of plants and the building of new ones. This has permitted complete absorption of qualified and skilled manpower. Over the period 1954/62 industrial employment rose from 31,020 to 41,223 units but the precarious manpower situation is still a serious problem because, although industrialization of Trieste is going on all the time, the lack of even unskilled labour is an obstacle to development of existing enterprise and to the opening of new factories. In an attempt to overcome this, the Labour office, in conjunction with employers' associations and trade unions is now carrying out a survey on the manpower needs of industry.

Special mention must be made of the port of Trieste which, because of its traffic, is one of the major Italian ports and undoubtedly the most " European ". Indeed, a large percentage of the cargo handed at Trieste is directed towards the Central European hinterland. After the contraction registered in 1959, resulting from competition and the Yugoslav port of Fiume (4,140,000 tons of cargo embarked and disembarked) some recovery has taken place. In 1960, the figure was 5,064,000 tons, risng to 5,175,000 tons in 1961 and 5,178,000 tons in 1962. There is fairly heavy tanker traffic which has expanded to about double the pre-war density.

Special laws have also been approved on behalf of Trieste, including the following:

Law No. 445, *June* 22, 1950 on the opening of a special bank for the issue of medium-term loans to medium and small industry in Venetia and the institution of a Cassa di Risparmio at Trieste. *Order No.* 5, *January* 10, 1951, *prorogued under a Commissioner's Decree*, authorizing contributions to employers and artisans employing apprentices; *Order No.* 80, *May* 17, 1951 and *Commissioner's Decree No.* 263, *July* 30, 1956 applying a modified version of Decree No. 1409, December 15, 1947, concerning the opening of a "Department for Loans to Medium and Small Industry " at the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro. *Order No.* 66, *Allied Military Government*, *April* 18, 1953, later *modified under Decrees issued by the Government General Commissioner*, dealing with exemption from payment of taxes on plant or extension of industrial premises for a period of ten years

and all additional taxes on land or premises to be used for industry, exemption from turnover tax, customs duties and licenses necessary to the purchase of building materials, new machinery, transformation of industrial plants, etc., reductions in company taxes, reductions in registration and mortgage duties and stamp duties on contracts, etc. *Law No.* 908, *October* 18, 1955, authorizing a revolving fund for various economic undertakings. *Decree No.* 53, *December* 23, 1959, issued by the *Government General Commissioner* on the creation of a customs free area within the boundaries of the industrial port of Trieste.

All operations relative to the unloading, loading and transfer of materials and goods, storage, contracting, manipulation and transformation, even of an industrial nature, may be carried on within this area, free of all customs intervention. Foreign goods are considered to be extraneous to the territory and if cargo arrives from other regions of Italy it is treated as if it were already outside national boundaries. Petroleum products and fuels for consumption within the free port are exempt from duty, from all additional duties if of foreign origin, and from manufacturing tax if of Italian origin. Electricity used in factories and any establishments within the port area is free of consumer tax. *Under Law No.* 277, *March* 29, 1956, all public departments must reserve a quota of not less than one fifth of goods and items for industry in central and southern Italy and small industry and artisan enterprise in Trieste.

The industrialization of Trieste is a process that is directed towards much wider objectives for it must necessarily be executed in conjunction with plans for the whole of the Friuli-Venetia Julia Region. But, it must be added, the aid and decisions affecting Trieste industry cannot be applied to the whole region since there are certain administrative differences. Differing from the other two provinces, Trieste has its own budget, while the recently constituted Regional Authority (with legislative powers over industry, the artisan trades, infrastructure, finance, etc.) will not have the proper bodies, offices and means to operate properly for at least one or two years.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY OF THE ITALIAN REGIONS

II - CAMPANIA

Highest Crop Density in Europe and High Quality Products

General economy in Campania, including agriculture, is one of the most highly industrialized of the southern regions. In the locality round Naples and Salerno, the visitor will find heavy industry represented with mechanical, metallurgical, shipbuilding and mineral oil plants (at Bagnoli, Pozzuoli, Torre Annunziata, Castellammare di Stabia) which receive their raw materials from the well-equipped port. But the most wide-spread industries are those connected with the agriculture of the region, such as the mills and food preserves plants (near Naples and Salerno generally, and particularly at Torre Annunziata and Gragnano, wich import huge quantities of hard grain from Russia and Canada as these are of a high gluten content.

The preserves industry is one of the most important in Campania, ranking with the mechanical and wheat paste industries. Some of

Table I - General in Campania (1961 and 1951)

BRANCH OF ECONOMY	Total for Region	Provinces				
		Naples	Salerno	Caserta	Avellino	Benevento
1) Agriculture and Forests + Fisheries ..	242,141,600	64,630,200	68,969,000	47,630,800	34,847,000	26,064,000
% *of Region* ...	*21.2*					
2) Industry, Commerce, Banking, Insurance, Transport..	640,319,200	433,209,900	85,877,300	41,008,800	26,275,800	17,947,400
% *of Region* ...	*52.8*					
3) Other Branches (*a*)	113,012,500	80,421,600	15,173,200	8,853,100	5,229,100	3,335,500
% *of Region* ...	*9.9*					
4) Public Administration	184,727,700	120,899,300	24,920,200	18,264,000	11,793,000	8,866,200
% *of Region* ...	*16.1*					
5) *Net Global Income 1961* (1+2+3+4)	1,073,043,400	656,277,700	182,336,500	108,513,000	73,224,700	52,691,500
% *of Region* ...	*100.0*					
% *of Italy*	*6.66*					
6) *Net Global Income 1951*	497,269,100					
% of Italy	*6.54*					
7) Increase between 1961 and 1951 ...	*115.7*					

(*a*) Including building, professions, industrial, domestic and various services.

From "*Sintesi Economica*"

its chief products are tomato paste and tinned tomatoes, vegetables, fruit and citrus juices, jam, etc. (Naples area — vegetables and fruit: Salerno area — tomatoes and fruit).

In 1961, overall income in Campania was 1,073,043,400,000 lire net, representing about 6.66% of the total for Italy from all branches of production. Ten years earlier, income was 497,269,100,000 lire, approximately 6.54% of the Italian total. Considering data for the various branches (Table I), it will be seen that income from industry, commerce, banking, insurance and transport heads the list with 52.8% of the regional total; agriculture, forests and fisheries are second with 21.2%, followed by public administration with 16.1%. Last on the list is « other branches » (building, professions, industrial and domestic services and various) with 9.9%.

Comparing the net global income for 1961 and 1951, Compania has registered an expansion of 115.7%, about 11% over ten years, a result which may not be brilliant but which is, nevertheless, satisfactory. The region continues to be the most extraordinary in southern Italy, far removed from the general situation of this area which, although developing, is still in need of massive investments. Campania, in fact, shows an economy in certain localities that is very near average of the agriculture, industry, commerce and tourism of the northern regions, thus showing that it does not depend exclusively on income from agriculture or livestock.

Characteristics of Regional Agriculture — Campania has a high production figure in spite of local variations. Not all the land is as fertile as that along the coast; indeed there are some under-developed areas in the interior where primitive methods of farming are to be found with cereal crops that do not provide the inhabitants with sufficient income to cover their needs. Such deformities are due to many physical and human factors. There are two different productive areas, one which is rich and exploited to the full, other poor and neglected. The population is the most dense in Italy and Europe — 3,000 inhabitants per square kilometre in the external arc running from Aversa to Caserta and Salerno — yet there are localities that reveal a lack of population that is characteristic of the south (Irpinia and Cilento).

The rich region may be divided into three easily identifiable zones, each with a different production aspect. The first is formed from the Peninsula of Sorrento and Capri, Ischia and Ponza where one may encounter what has been termed « a marvel of agricultural density ». Here, there is a heavy concentration of tree crops, the land is terraced and volcanic soil is common. Farmers grow vegetables and pulses, grapes, fruit (particularly apricots, cherries and pears) while on the higher slopes are walnuts. Those who consider the locality in relation to the restricted amount of land used for growing would be wrong for it is like an immense ganden where everything is cultivated with loving care by large numbers of smallholders. Indeed, more than three quarters of the cultivated land consists of plots averaging between 1.5/2.5 acres.

The second zone stretches round the gulf of Naples up to the slopes of Vesuvius, the Sarno plain and the Phlegrean hills. Here, the soil is volcanic but inten-

sive farming is relatively recent. For about a century, growers have obtained exceptional crops that are favoured by warm winter climate, plenty of water and fertilizer that comes, in part, from the refuse of Naples. In winter, farmers market their cauliflowers, in summer they gather the potato crop, while in autumn broad beans and maize are the chief crops. But endive, spinach, fennel, onions and tomatoes are also grown. Surface crops are not damaged in any way by the shade from vines or fruit trees. In those places where there is abundant irrigation and fertilizers are used more generously than usual (consumption is high everywhere) four or five crops of vegetables are grown yearly.

The third zone includes the localities around Vesuvius and the plain of Campania, expanding over the « Terra di Lavoro » as far as the Volturno and the mountains near Caserta. Agriculture is intense, the chief products being hemp, fruit, grapes and vegetables.

Distribution, Management and Ownership of Farms and Land — The chief characteristic of land ownership in Campania is the number of small plots, with figures far removed from the national average. Approximately 8% of the farms in Campania share 4.6% of the total agricultural and forest land and the average size of a farm is 8 acres, about half the national average (Table II).

In Italy, holdings up to 2.5 acres account for about 33.06% of the total, occupying only 2.69% of total surface; in Campania, holdings of the same size reach as high as 40.37%, occupying 6.15% of region

Table II - Distribution of Farms and Holdings in 1961 per Number and Size in Campania and Italy

CATEGORY	Farms		Area		Average Size (Ha)
	No.	%	Hectares	%	
		Campania			
Up to 1 Ha	138,354	*40.37*	75,078	*6.15*	0.54
1.01 to 3 Ha	125,015	*36.48*	235,273	*19.27*	1.88
3.01 to 5 Ha	38,965	*11.37*	153,559	*12.57*	3.94
5.01 to 10 Ha	26,971	*7.87*	187,455	*15.35*	6.95
10.01 to 25 Ha	10,301	*3.01*	151,189	*12.38*	14.68
25.01 to 50 Ha	1,830	*0.53*	61,468	*5.03*	33.59
Over 50 Ha	1,283	*0.37*	357,176	*29.25*	278.39
Total	342,719	*100.00*	1,221,198	*100.00*	3.56
		Italy			
Up to 1 Ha	1,421,510	*33.06*	714,087	*2.69*	0.50
1.01 to 3 Ha	1,296,556	*30.15*	2,460,367	*9.25*	1.90
3.01 to 5 Ha	566,811	*13.18*	2,239,934	*8.42*	3.95
5.01 to 10 Ha	560,330	*13.03*	3,972,722	*19.94*	7.09
10.01 to 25 Ha	332,563	*7.74*	4,994,683	*18.78*	15.08
25.01 to 50 Ha	73,483	*1.71*	2,508,771	*9.43*	33.74
Over 50 Ha	48,610	*1.13*	9,708,388	*36.50*	199.72
Total	4,299,863	*100.00*	26,598,352	*100.00*	6.19

(*Note:* 1 Ha — 2.5 acres approx.) (*1961 Census ISTAT*)

Tal surface. The same thing is apparent with holdings from 2.5 to 7.5 acres (Italy - No. 30.15% and surface 2.69%; Campania - No. 36.48% and surface 19.27%). On the other hand, proportional differences are not marked in larger holdings. In the case of medium and large farms, those of 125 acres and over, although less in number and occupying more land than the national average, show a higher average from the regional viewpoint. But, in any case, large farms, some of which are run by several families, are gradually disappearing.

Table III - Distribution of Farms and Holdings in 1961 per Type of Management in Campania and Italy

TYPE OF MANAGEMENT	Farms		Area		Average Size (Ha)
	No.	%	Hectares	%	
Campania					
Direct Management	307,423	*89.70*	732,588	*59.99*	2.38
Co-Partnership or Paid Employees	15,878	*4.63*	390,363	*31.97*	24.59
Cooperative	4,613	*1.35*	39,100	*3.20*	8.48
Other	14,805	*4.32*	59,147	*4.84*	4.00
Total	342,719	*100.00*	1,221,198	*100.00*	3.56
Italy					
Direct Management	3,491,899	*81.21*	13,248,442	*49.81*	3.79
Co-Partnership or Paid Employees	329,956	*7.67*	9,154,023	*34.42*	27.74
Cooperative	316,580	*7.36*	3,126,468	*11.75*	9.88
Other	161,428	*3.76*	1,094,419	*4.02*	6.62
Total	4,299,863	*100.00*	26,598,352	*100.00*	6.19

(*ISTAT*)

Forms of management (Table III) are mostly direct — 89.7% of 59.99% of the area — followed by co-partnership or paid employees. Other types of management are somewhat low.

Distribution of farms and holdings according to ownership (Table IV) in such in Campania that the region has little in common with the national average for a large proportion of land is leased. In this case, the only other region with a higher figure is Lombardy.

Use of Land — Campania has about 2,388 hectares of agricultural land, more than half (53.1%) being used for ground crops (684,000 hectares); 11% for tree crops, fruit, citrus and grapes in particular (142,000 hectares), 11.5% as permanent meadows and pastures (148,000 hectares), 21.5% as forested land (277,000 hectares) and 2.9% unproductive (Table V).

Table IV - Distribution of Farms and Holdings in 1961 According to Ownership in Campania and Italy

	Farms		Area		Average Size (Ha)
	No.	%	Hectares	%	
Campania					
Owned	206,007	*60.11*	854,973	*70.01*	4.15
Leased	62,920	*18.36*	105,607	*8.65*	1.68
Part Owned and Part Leased	59,033	*17.22*	206,643	*16.92*	3.50
Other	14,759	*4.31*	53,975	*4.42*	3.66
Total	342,719	*100.00*	1,221,198	*100.00*	3.56
Italy					
Owned	3,180,512	*73.97*	19,416,819	*73.00*	6.10
Leased	371,515	*8.64*	2,217,736	*8.34*	5.97
Part Owned and Part Leased	514,911	*11.98*	3,546,633	*13.33*	6.89
Other	232,925	*5.41*	1,417,164	*5.33*	6.08
Total	4,299,863	*100.00*	26,598,352	*100.00*	6.19

(1961 Census ISTAT)

Compared to the average for Italy (47.2%) and that for the southern regions (48.6%), excluding the islands, Campania has more land with seeded crops (53.1%). On the other hand, tree crops (11%) are above the average for Italy 9.8%) and lower than that for the south (17.3%). Permanent meadows and pastures are below the national

Table V - Use of Agricultural Land in Campania and Other Regions (1961) (*thousand hectares*)

REGION	Agricultural Area				Unused but Potentially Productive	Forested Land	Total Agriculture & Forests
	Ground Crops	Tree Crops	Permanent Pastures	Total			
.. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10) Abruzzi-Molise	820	72	233	1,125	76	262	1,463
	56.1%	*4.9%*	*15.9%*	*76.9%*	*5.2%*	*17.9%*	*100.0%*
11) Calabria	607	250	160	1,017	39	387	1,443
	42.1%	*17.3%*	*11.1%*	*70.5%*	*2.7%*	*26.8*	*100.0%*
12) *Campania*	*684*	*142*	*148*	*974*	*37*	*277*	*1,288*
	53.1%	*11.0%*	*11.5%*	*75.6%*	*2.9%*	*21.5%*	*100.0%*
13) Trentino-Alto Adige	63	38	430	531	41	592	1,164
	5.4%	*3.3%*	*36.9%*	*45.6%*	*3.5%*	*50.9%*	*100.0%*
14) Basilicata	470	43	245	758	26	169	953
	49.4%	*4.5%*	*25.7%*	*79.6%*	*2.7%*	*17.7%*	*100.0%*
.. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Italy	*13,118*	*2,715*	*5,097*	*20,930*	*1,006*	*5,826*	*27,762*
	47.2%	*9.8%*	*18.4%*	*75.4%*	*3.6%*	*21.0%*	*100.0%*

(ISTAT statistical elaboration)

average (11.5% against 18.4%) while forested land is on a level with the average for the whole of Italy.

Primary Products

Vegetables — It is difficult to give any exact picture of the exceptional production of vegetables in Campania. A wide variety is grown and the region supplies 52% of a total early potatoes, 15.6% of late potatoes (5,600,000 quintals grown over 51,500 hectares), 16% of total production of tomatoes (approximately 5,600,000 quintals and 23,000 hectares), 18% of beans, 14% of peas, 27% of cauliflowers, 32% of egg plant, 21% of peppers, 17% of lettuce, 12% of chards, fennel and celery. The province of Naples, alone, annually produces 5/6 million quintals of horticultural items valued at 15 milliard lire.

Fruit, Citrus and Walnuts — The fruit grown in Campania is sent in large quantities to the central and northern European countries as well as to the domestic markets. However, it must be said that the structure of farming in the Naples, Salerno and other areas — where there are large numebrs of small and very small holdings — often encourages the following of systems that have been largely surpassed elsewhere. For example, fruit trees are often planted far apart, in a manner that is contrary to modern industrial growers. Decisions must be taken as soon as possible because of the demands of the European Common Market.

Fruit growing in Campania, however, has demonstrated that the changing conditions of the market can be successfully met. In fact, fruit growers have stopped harketing the local Annuca apple and the *Sergente* variety which are not commercial and have turned to the *Stark Delicious*, *Golden Delicious*, *Morgenduft*, *Starking*, *Staymared* and the *Richared*. Experiments are also bein made with the *Cox's Orange* and various other summer varieties. The same decision has been taken over another fruit considered to be unsuitable to the market — the Japanese persimmon (kaki). The real backbone of the fruit growing industry in Campania consist of the peach and apricot and experiments are being carried out on a new variety of the former which promises well for the future. The Naples area is, perhaps, the only locality in Italy which has fruit that is native to the soil and capable of meeting foreign competition. The best varieties are the *Percoche*, *Riccia Verace*, *Riccia di Fuoco* and the *Riccia chianella*. Among more recent varieties, great steps have been taken with the *Precocissima Antonio di Francia* and tests are being made with other Italian peaches. The apricot of Campania is the crop which

provides the highest income for it is in constant on both foreign and domestic markets. There are several hundred varieties in the Vesuvius area, most of them of good quality. The drawbacks, however, include little resistance to travel and small harvests. At present time the apricot is highly sought after on the German, Swiss and English markets, but some foreign countries are already beginning to break down the monopoly of the Naples growers, France in particular. Preference of fruit farmers is now turning to the high quality varieties, such as the *Civitaiola*, *Meraviglia*, *Cafona*, *Monaco* (or Prete), *Boccuccia* and *San Francesco*. A very weak branch, if not critical, of fruit farming in Campania is represented by citrus. Growers bave introduced a system, known as *pagliarelle*, which will destroy the real characteristics of this crop even though it is essential, at least for lemons. Also, production costs become very heavy with this new method. New American varieties of oranges (*Washington Navel*, *Valencia Late*, etc.) are the subject of experiments, as also tangerines and lemons.

The walnut of Sorrento, greatly appreciated on all the world's markets, is another typical product of Campania. Trees are often found in fruit orchards, even abandoned. From a statistical viewpoint, the largest crop, on a national scale, is obtained around Naples. This area supplied 190,000 quintals per year over the period 1958-62, a little less than half of the 330,000 quintals produced in Campania, and more than one third of the total for Italy (650,000 quintals).

Cereals, Industrial Crops, Grapes and Wine — Examination of the composition of agricultural income in Campania shows that the region concentrates more on horticultural and fruit product, so that *cereals* are not really a basic crop, except in one or two parts. In the Naples area, they are grown on a very modest scale, with the exception of the Giulianese locality where some farms have quite a lot of land under wheat; on the plain, the average yield is from 15 to 20 quintals per hectare. In the Salerno area, wheat is equally unimportant and limited to 15% of arable and forest land, most of it of poor quality. In the lower Sele valley and the Vallo di Diano, farmers have gradually replaced wheat with other, more profitable, crops. Average yield varies between 6 and 7 quintals per hectare in the hilly zones and 30-40 quintals per hectare on the plain. Around Caserta, wheat is grown in all localities but chiefly on the less fertile soil of the inland districts. It is generally sown over about 30-60% of farmland, but this depends greatly on the size of the farm and the needs of the farmen. In the more progressive areas, preference is given to selected soft type wheat; average yield is 11.29 quintals per hectare in the mountains, 14.37 quintals in the hilly districts and

21.6 on the plain, with a maximum of 25 quintals on the hills and 50-55 quintals on te plain. In the Fortore and upper Avelline areas, wheat crops have an absolute minimum yeld and the soil is rested for a period of two years between each sowing. These are examples of depressed zones, where both manpower and capital are lacking.

Table VI shows production of hard and soft varieties in Campania in 1962 and 1961.

Campania is well represented with *industrial croops* and the problem of growing hemp is very much to the fore. This is a croop that is threatened by vegetable fibres grown in other countries and the steady growth in the manufacture of synthetic fibres which has brought about contraction in the amount of land formerly used. Hemp is widely grown in the « Terra di Lavoro » zone, where rents for excellent land are still closely related to production. The origins of the contraction in land used for hemp may be traced to urban expansion and legislation that has reduced rents by an average of 30%. Both smallholders, landowners and leaseholders have been hit. Again, an increase in the amount of land used for tobacco crops has also brought about a reduction in hemp growing. However, the region still produces 65% of the national figure and, apart from representing a traditional family crop, hemp still may be justified from an economic veiewpoint since, contrary to the northern zones, the labour involved is not taken into consideration and the income earned helps families to meet their most pressing needs.

Tobacco growing in Campania is chiefly concentrated in the Caserta and Salerno areas and is rapidly expanding on the Salerno and Sele plains. This is a crop that promises well for the future. The same may be said for *beet*, although total production must be increased in order to compete with the Po valley and obtain higher incomes. Farmers will have to take firmer measures against parassites and understand that money spent on these will eventually bring mugh higher returns. In conclusion, flax, castor oil plant and ground nuts could be grown in larger quantities, the last two in particular.

There are eight zones in Campania which produce good quality *wines*. These are : Capri and Sorernto, with *Capri White*, a medium table wine that, unfortunately, is only available in limited quantities since annual production is about 34,000 hectolitres obtained from 550 hectares of vineyards. The second zone, embracing the islands of Ischia and Procida, produces *Ischia*, a white table wine that is highly appreciated and is worthy of larger consumpiton on the domestic and foreign markets, particularly since fairly large quantities (165,000 hectolitres from 2,980 hectares of vineyards) are available. The third zone lies near Vesuvius where, apart from ordi-

Table VI - Soft and Hard Wheat - Production in Campania (1961-62)

	1961					1962				
	Area (Ha)	Production (Quintals)	Yield per hectare	% of Italy		Area (Ha)	Production (Quintals)	Yield per hectare	% of Italy	
				Area	Production				Area	Production
Hard Grains										
1) Sicily	618,017	6,734,600	10.9	*44.8*	*40.4*	609,183	5,247,500	8.6	*43.8*	*31.3*
2) Apulia	175,956	2,916,200	16.6	*12.7*	*17.3*	186,372	3,601,400	19.3	*13.4*	*21.5*
3) Basilicata	113,109	1,647,600	14.6	*8.2*	*9.8*	122,427	1,594,000	13.0	*8.8*	*9.5*
4) Abruzzi-Molise	97,779	1,617,100	16.5	*7.1*	*9.6*	97,566	1,565,300	16.0	*7.0*	*9.3*
5) Sardinia	190,004	1,444,200	7.6	*13.8*	*8.6*	179,908	2,058,900	11.4	*12.9*	*12.3*
6) *Campania*	*83,578*	*1,045,100*	*12.5*	6.1	6.2	*83,734*	*1,000,000*	*11.9*	6.0	6.0
Italy	1,378,515	16,850,000	12.2	*100*	*100*	1,389,955	16,746,000	12.2	*100*	*100*
Soft Grains										
1) Emilia-Romagna	405,980	12,502,900	30.8	*13.7*	*18.9*	422,420	13,950,700	33.0	*13.3*	*17.8*
2) Lombardy	235,218	8,194,800	34.8	*7.9*	*12.4*	267,720	9,612,700	35.9	*8.5*	*12.3*
3) Venetia	242,870	7,605,200	31.3	*8.3*	*11.5*	274,483	8,867,000	32.3	*8.7*	*11.3*
4) Piedmont	245,934	7,135,000	29.0	*8.3*	*10.8*	282,669	9,454,200	33.4	*8.9*	*12.0*
5) Marches	261,905	6,341,000	24.2	*8.8*	*9.6*	263,079	7,007,900	26.6	*8.3*	*8.9*
6) Tuscany	310,033	4,876,600	15.7	*10.5*	*7.4*	359,624	7,258,000	20.2	*11.4*	*9.3*
7) Latium	236,571	3,793,700	16.0	*8.0*	*5.7*	261,024	5,149,800	19.7	*8.2*	*6.6*
8) Abruzzi-Molise	216,700	3,568,100	16.5	*7.3*	*5.4*	215,570	3,758,000	17.4	*6.8*	*4.8*
9) Umbria	168,200	3,059,100	18.2	*5.7*	*4.6*	174,100	3,359,700	19.3	*5.5*	*4.2*
10) Apulia	184,931	2,568,200	13.9	*6.2*	*3.9*	185,485	3,188,800	17.2	*5.9*	*4.1*
11) Campania	*173,992*	*2,478,200*	*14.2*	5.9	3.8	*176,114*	*2,854,000*	*16.2*	5.6	3.6
Italy	2,960,333	66,073,000	22.3	*100*	*100*	3,165,573	78,464,000	24.8	*100*	*100*

(*ISTAT statistical elaboration*)

nary wines, the famous *Lachrima Christi* is to be found. About 10,000 hectolitres are obtained, only a small part of the 280,000 hectolitres that were once produced from the 5,500 hectares of vineyards in the area. The fourth zone includes the Valle del Sabato, well known for its *Greco del Tufo* wine; about 40,000 hectolitres are produced from 1,000 hectares of vineyards. The fifth primary wine producing zone in Campania is in the *Solopaca* district, where there are 3,000 hectares of vineyards producing about 180,000 hectolitres. This wine, which is named after the district, is fairly strong, smooth, with a full bouquet. The sixth zone stretches to the Taurasi hills where *Taurasi*, a dry, red wine, is produced. Yearly output is 84,000 hectolitres from 2,500 hectares. Aversano represents the seventh zone, with *Asprinio*, a sparkling wine. About 170,000 hectolitres are produced yearly from 9,600 hectares of vineyards where the vines themselves are trained to climb poplar trees. In conclusion, *Gragnano*, a sparkling, dark red wine, is produced in the Lattari mountain zone where there are 1,760 hectares of vineyards and a yearly output of 95,000 hectolitres.

Livestock

Breeding in Campania has a local peculiarity since farmers still include the buffalo or ox, which provides excellent miltk that can be used in the making of typical local cheeses. The chief herds are to be found in the provinces of Salerno and Caserta, amounting in all to about 60,000 head.

Generally speaking, there are variations in beef cattle in the region, in spite of concentrated efforts towards more careful selection, and the situation varies from one locality to another.

In the Naples area, livestock is particularly concentrated, reaching a level that is extremely high for central and southern Italy, and this in spite of a tendency towards intense fruits and horticultural produce. In general, it is the small dairy farmers that provide the city and tourist centres with excellent milk products. In some of the less important areas, there are as many as 100 head of cattle per kilometre, while dairy cattle round Naples supply enough milk for the needs of the city.

Certain parts of Campania offer good meadow and pasture land and obvious advantages have been gained with more widerspread irrigation and the building of reservoirs in the hilly areas. Apart from meeting the direct demands of the Naples market and those of the near-by tourist centres, meat is also canned locally. Conditions in the region are such that much can be done in the future, specially

Table VII - Livestok in Campania and Other Regions in 1961 (*in thousand head*)

REGION	Total 'capi grossi' (a)		Cattle	Horses	Pigs	Sheep	Goats
	No.	% f Italian total					
1) Lombardy	2,131	*16.7*	1,896	116	657	75	20
2) Emilia-Romagna	1,787	*14.0*	1,590	44	837	128	3
3) Piedmont	1,373	*10.8*	1,274	50	204	103	43
4) Venetia	1,351	*10.6*	1,258	44	260	48	11
5) Sicily	703	*5.5*	310	286	108	660	232
6) Marches	674	*5.3*	589	5	353	214	2
7) Tuscany	672	*5.3*	536	31	330	493	10
8) Sardinia	578	*4.5*	224	59	121	2,385	358
9) Latium	569	*4.4*	356	84	199	907	55
10) *Campania*	*529*	4.2	*324*	*113*	*231*	*420*	*118*
11) Abruzzi-Molise	479	*3.8*	276	87	*185*	*800*	53
12) Umbria	364	*2.9*	264	15	388	199	6
13) Apulia	350	*2.7*	124	129	48	792	94
14) Friuli-Venetia Julia	311	*2.4*	274	21	90	9	5
15) Calabria	296	*2.3*	139	71	173	371	197
16) Trentino-Alto Adige	235	*1.8*	209	11	47	57	18
17) Basilicata	221	*1.7*	75	64	92	530	140
18) Liguria	98	*0.8*	81	10	10	35	13
19) Valle d'Aosta	48	*0.4*	46	1	2	5	3
	12,770	*100.0*	9,845	1,241	4,335	8,231	1,381

(*a*) A „ capo grosso " — 1 head of cattle - 1 horse — 6 pigs — 10 sheep and goats.

(*ISTAT statistical elaboration*)

when small dairy farmers and breeders will be organized in some type of association.

Tables VII and VIII give an idea of the status of livestock in the region.

Value of Agricultural and Livestock Production in Campania and other Primary Regions — Tables IX and X give particulars of the value of agricultural and livestock production in Campania and certain primary regions in 1961.

Table VIII - Livestock in Campania 1908-1961 (*in thousands*)

STOCK	1908	1930	1938	1953	1961
Capi grossi (a)	*466*	*458*	*421*	*518*	*529*
Cattle	186	173	172	248	324
Horses	178	188	164	159	113
Pigs	161	188	173	259	231
Sheep	519	518	437	534	420
Goats	466	458	421	518	529

(*a*) Refer Table VII.

(*ISTAT statistical elaboration*)

Table IX - Agricultural and Livestock Production in Campania and other Primary Regions in 1961 (*Value in million lire*)

REGION	Agriculture + Livestock	Agriculture			Livestock
		Ground Crops	Tree Crops	Total Agriculture	Total
4) Sicily	322,648	103,758	171,252	275,010	47,638
% *of Regional Total*	*100.0*	*32.2*	*53.1*	*85.2*	*14.8*
% *of national Total*	*8.68*	*7.67*	*16.20*	*11.42*	*3.64*
5) Piedmont	295,040	119,383	57,911	177,294	117,746
% *of Regional Total*	*100.0*	*40.5*	*19.6*	*60.1*	*39.9*
% *of National Total*	*7.94*	*8.83*	*5.48*	*7.36*	*9.01*
6) Apulia	280,073	84,683	168,501	253,184	26,889
% *of Regional Total*	*100.0*	*30.2*	*60.2*	*90.4*	*9.6*
% *of National Total*	*7.54*	*6.26*	*15.94*	*10.50*	*2.06*
7) *Campania*	272,648	114,865	99,054	213,919	58,729
% of Regional Total	*100.0*	*42.1*	*36.3*	*78.4*	*21.6*
% of National Total	*7.34*	*8.50*	*9.37*	*8.88*	*4.49*
8) Latium	198,829	87,976	52,458	140,434	58,395
% *of Regional Total*	*100.0*	*44.2*	*26.4*	*70.6*	*29.4*
% *of National Total*	*5.36*	*6.51*	*4.96*	*5.83*	*4.46*
ITALIA	3,716,631	1,351,817	1,057,158	2,408,975	1,307,656
% *of Regional Total*	—	—	—	—	—
% *of National Total*	*100.00*	*100.00*	*100.00*	*100.00*	*100.00*

(From „ *Sintesi economica* ")

Table X - Value of Production per Hectare in Campania and other Regions in 1961

	REGION	Lire per Hectare		REGION	Lire per Hectare
1°	Emilia-Romagna	254,256	11°	Abruzzi-Molise	108,963
2°	Venetia	227,675	12°	Friuli-Venetia Julia	101,426
			13°	Calabria	97,524
3°	*Campania*	*217,962*	14°	Umbria	94,680
			15°	Tuscany	92,946
4°	Lombardy	204,993	16°	Basilicata	67,291
5°	Liguria	175,775	17°	Trentino-Alto Adige	65,660
6°	Marches	158,678	18°	Sardinia	47,751
7°	Apulia	150,977	19°	Valle d'Aosta	34,323
8°	Piedmont	133,735			
9°	Sicily	132,929		*Italy*	137,952
10°	Latium	127,142			

(*ISTAT*)

The region of Campania is seventh in the list of Italian regions with an income of approximately 273 milliard lire, following Apulia (about 280 milliard lire) but preceding Latium (199 milliard lire). Of this considerable figure, 42.1% is obtained from ground crops (115 milliard lire), 36.3% from tree crops (over 99 milliard) and 21.6% from livestock (59 milliard lire).

SOCIAL SECURITY IN ITALY

The Gradual Growth of the Social Security System. Forty Years of Effort from 1860 Onwards. The Laws of 1898 and 1919. Between the Two World Wars. The Consequences of the last War and Post War Achievements

The changes that have taken place in Italian legislation on behalf of persons who are unable to work, either permanently or for short periods, have been more rapid and embracing than in other western nations. Much of this is due to the particular conditions reigning at the time unity was achieved. While other countries, such as France, were already challenging the question of poverty and drafting assistance schemes for the workers, Italy was facing political and military problems that were eventually to be solved with the obtaining of long-desired unity. But even then, the leaders of a united nation were forced to devote themselves to the task of unifying legislation and administrative practices, so varying in the various pre-union states, and several decades were to pass before any real progress could be made and laws covering social assistance to workers be introduced (1).

Social ideas were attributed but little importance among the many ideals of the Risorgimento and the majority of people revealed but little interest in any case. In actual fact, the lower classes of the population gained no benefits from the newly-found political and economic freedom. In 1860, no one in Italy had any clear idea of the distinction between the principle of social security and public charity even though assistance dated back to the 18th. century (the Fund for Disabled Sailors of the Republic of Venice of 1786) or even to the medieval guilds which had a form of compulsory contributions for members. At the time Italy became united, the working classes were represented by a few organizations which offered help in the case of sickness. Cavour was responsible for Law No. 3595 of July 15, 1859 which created an old age pensions scheme but this never came

(1) For particulars concerning social assistance after the second world war, refer to the " General Index " Vol. XI, n. 1 pag. 3796, " Italian Affairs ".
More detailed information will be found in " *La previdenza sociale in Italia nell'ultimo secolo* " by G. Geremia, " *L'economia italiana dal* 1861 *al* 1961 ", Milan, 1961 pp. 614-55, and " *Legislazione economico-sociale italiana dal* 1861 *al* 1961 " by S. Pirrani, pp. 716-71.

into effect because of political and military questions of more importance. Insurance against accidents, sickness, disability, old age and unemployment had been handled, from 1823 onwards, by the Savings Banks and the Popular Banks in Milan but this was not open to the poorer working classes because they were unable to save any of their low wages.

During the first forty years of unified government, the social assistance claims of the working classes were left unanswered because of the strong opposition of the governing groups, including those of the conservative right wing and the left wing that came into power later. Draft Bills on the creation of pensions funds and insurance against labour accidents were presented to Parliament but never approved.

The first step towards a constructive policy was made only after long insistance, parliamentary initiative, discussions and meetings between various associations and even uprisings. On March 17, 1898, Law No. 80 was promulgated and this covered compulsory insurance against labour accidents. Law No. 350 was passed on the following July 17 and this authorized the creation of a National Insurance Fund for old age and disability pensions for workers. The necessary regulations were approved in a Royal Decree of June 18, 1899.

Catholic reaction towards the new social policy was strongly influenced by the famous encyclical « *Rerum Novarum* » of Pope Leon XIII (May 15, 1891), particularly that part which referred to the principle of " just recompense " and the various fields that this covered.

The two law of 1898, which brough about the birth of the Italian social security system, established that indemnities for occupational diseases or accidents should be payed by the employer and this was set out in the labour agreement. This also led to the other principle of employers' responsibilities in the event of unemployment. Furthermore, the Government was authorized to take funds from the various enterprises it controlled, to encourage the working classes to save, and to spread the idea of social welfare. However, progress was not rapid. Between 1898 and 1922, many categories of workers were required to register with the National Social Welfare Fund, agricultural workers were granted accident insurance and compulsory old age and disability pensions were subjected to more rigorous legislation.

In the case of the latter, Law No. 603 of April 21, 1919 still remains a doctrinal and technical instrument of the utmost importance in the history of Italian social legislation. It did away with voluntary forms of insurance and, for the first time, the public authorities assumed

direction of social policy, issuing necessary legislation and making financial contributions. Benefits were extended to cover more workers, including man-manual workers, sharecroppers, leaseholders and farm settlers and their families, provided that their incomes were within certain limits.

During the period 1922/45 new legislation and regulations were issued at a much greater speed but in such a disorderly manner that the situation was not substantially improved. Under Union Law No. 563 of April 3, 1936, the Government undertook the task of guaranteeing health insurance in collective agreements and introducing insurance for professional classes. At the same time, items XXVII and XXVIII of the " Labour Charter " charged the authorities with the responsibility of providing insurance coverage for occupational diseases and tuberculosis and the trade unions were required to include health insurance in collective agreements, with contributions from both employee and employer, administration to be in the hands of the representatives of both categories. Later, when the initial phase of expansion had passed, and to avoid imbalances between regions, national organs were set up, including National Federation of Health Assistance Funds for workers employed in agriculture. industry and commerce, and the Institute for Banking and Insurance Employees. The *Istituto Nazionale Previdenza Sociale* became responsible for assistance to persons suffering from tuberculosis and took over the special body created in 1927.

The chief legislation introduced during this period was as follows: two laws of 1935, relative to the coordination and improvement of social security schemes operated by the I.N.P.S. and the I.N.A.I.L., laws covering compulsory insurance for childbirth (1923-1934), insurance for ships' crews (1937), insurance for persons employed by public transport companies and persons contributing to the I.N.P.S., norms issued in 1929 concerning compulsory health insurance for industrial workers and persons disabled as a result of industrial employment (I.N.A.I.L.), a law on family allowances which extended these to all classes of workers (1937), several laws on assistance to persons undergoing compulsory military service (1936) and laws introducing a unified contributions scheme for agricultural workers (1938), still in force today.

The main points of the reformed social security policy adopted by the I.N.P.S., representing the best of this particular period, were as follows:

a) inclusion of workers' categories excluded up to that time (lowering of initial age limits and an increase in monthly maximum allowances);

b) lower of the age limit for pensions (55 years for women and 60 years for men);

c) payment of pensions to survivors;

d) better services;

e) greater and more efficient safeguards for workers' families.

The field of social security suffered heavily as a result of thc second world war. The wholesale inflation that followed the end of hostilities ruined the very foundations of the social structure for all savings disappeared and there was no chance of recovering the funds which the various insurance companies had been compelled to invest in government bonds or the colonization of Africa.

It was, of course, the duty of the State to face the tremendous consequences of the wholesale brak-down in the social security structure. There were two reasons for this. The first was of a political nature, since it was the public authorities themselves that had forced the insurance organizations to invest their capital in bonds that had become quite worthless and then compelled them to freeze the rents of small amount of property they still possessed. The second concerned social principles that dictate that minimum needs must always be satisfied, even if public funds must be used in cases of emergency. The State, therefore, had to succour and safeguard social security policy by allocating large sums for pensions and allowances.

However, the Italian authorities did not limit themselves to taking merely emergency measures. Theye were more interested in saving and strengthening the whole structure in spite of the many and unforeseen difficulties and new social trends. Some very serious problems came to the fore, among them being the difficult one of adapting, for social security reasons, the term " worker " to large numbers of selfemployed persons yho often only earned a minimun. There was also the question of recognizing a much closer relationship between labour policy and economic policy. In order to carry out the principle contained in Article 38 of the Constitution (" Workers are entitled to adequate insurance for their requirements in case of accident, illness, disability, old age, and involuntary unemployment ") and to calculate the meaning of new trends in social policy, a special Committee was appointed under Decree No. 377 of April 22, 1947, composed of representatives of all categories, including the professions and public departments. These suggested some fundamental changes to be made, as follows:

1) Every worker in need because of physical or economic setbacks, must receive social assistance;

2) Social security is not directed towards every citizen but to public and private employees, self-employed persons such as the artisan, the small farmer, the smal industrialist, the shopkeeper and professional categories. The families of the above should also be provided with social assistance.

3) All health assistance and allowances should be given to persons who have a just claim, even if the necessary contributions have not been paid, since the principle must be extended to disability and old age pensions. Social security must not be limited to traditional insurance schemes.

4) Allowances must be made under a unified scheme, based on different wage and salary scales, with the exception of certain privileges granted in the case of death through accidents or occupational diseases.

5) The employer must accept civil responsibility as expressed in accident legislation, and no exceptions can be made.

6) Temporary allowances or health assistance must be functional and uniform, without any discrimination as to the causes which may have lead to a claim being registered.

7) The social security system must be such that it can prevent accidents and misfortunes and encouragement should be given this principle.

8) The social security organization should be operated through four agencies — one dealing with health, a second responsible for long-term allowances, a third handling family and unemployment allowances, a fourth for the blind and mentally retarded persons.

9) The jurisdiction of the social security agencies should, when possible, coincide with that of the Commune, unless it is considered necessary to open branches in towns or cities.

10) Sources of finance should be as follows; Contributions from employers; contributions from employees; contributions from self-employed persons; contribution from public departments concerned with assistance; contributions from the State.

Although some of the above principles may be looked upon as utopian, and though the general reform of the social security system still has to take place, the State has undoubtedly done a very great deal over the past fifteen years. Domestic service, never considered before, has been included in the health scheme and insurance has been extended to apprentices whom tradition placed on the very limits of any form of assistance. Old age and disability pensions have been the object of close attention and many improvements have been made.

All forms of social security have been introduced for self-employed persons and to agricultural labourers whose attempts to obtain benefits equal to those of other workers were long ignored. Other categories have also been included — agricultural smallholders, artisans and their families, sharecroppers, fishermen, veterinary surgeons, engineers, architects and midwives. Under Law No. 218 of April 4, 1952 contributions to the social security scheme were established as follows: 50% from employers, 25% from employees and 25% from the State.

With the decisions it has taken, and the any changes it has introduced, the State has gone a long way towards improving the structure of the Italian social security system. Its financial intervention has increased to such an extent in the past few years that social security has become a very large item in public expenditure.

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THE SOUTHERN ITALY DEVELOPMENT FUND AND VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL TRAINING

The most important interventions in this particular field

Up to the time that Law No. 634 of July 29, 1957 was approved, the Southern Italy Development Fund had no legal powers to intervene in technical and vocational training.

In view of the need for an active programme in this particular field, the « Fund » had obtained the permission of the Committee of Ministers for Southern Italy to finance a few undertakings. It drew upon funds made available under Article 6 of the law under which it was founded (4,864 million lire) and arranged various specialization and refresher courses and drafted a programme, now completed, that visualized the supplying of equipment and machinery to 49 industrial training schools, 15 vocational training schools and institutes and 31 State art schools. The Fund also planned new State schools and institutes for agriculture, to be built in collaboration with the reform agencies and the Ministry of Public Instruction. The land reform areas were chosen as the obvious site for these new training centres.

Following approval of Law No. 634 of 1957 and No. 1349 of December 28, 1957 on U.S. farm surplus, which provided the Fund with 17 and 8.5 milliard lire respectively for educational projects, the Committee of Ministers decided upon a vast programme during a meeting an March 24,1959. The elaboration of individual plans was entrusted to special interministerial commissions and working groups formed for the purpose.

Allocations were eventually increased by a further 5 milliard lire made available under Law No. 622 of 1959 and 2 milliard lire from a division of funds that were being used in other fields.

In October 1960, the Committee approved another project that the Souther Italy Development Fund wished to carry out in Calabria by virtue of Law No. 1177 of 1955. Allocations of 13,300 million lire were set aside, to wich a further 900 million lire from reserve funds were added later.

The following pages give a more detailed outline of the overall programme and the results that have been achieved to date.

1) *Pre-vocational Training in Calabria* (allocations — 2,300 million lire).

The programme, drafted after a careful survey by U.N.N.R.A. - covered the building of 18 schools, as follows:

— in seven Communes of the *Province of Reggio Calabria;*

— in six Communes of the *Province of Catanzaro;*

— in five Communes of the *Province of Cosenza.*

These schools have been built for children between the ages of eleven and foruteen years of age.

The execution of this programme, financed entirely bu the Southern Italy Development Fund, was entrusted to U.N.N.R.A.-Casa which had already carried out a survey in the areas mentioned.

The allocations of 2,300 million lire will also be drawn upon for partial financing (300 million lire) of a school at Isola Capo Rizzuto. This school, to be built on a 250 acre farm belonging to the Commune, will be of a residential nature, with a pre-vocational training section, an agrarian school for « expert farmers » and a section providing specialization courses.

2) *State Vocational Training*

a) Agrarian Schools and Institutes — Allocation - 10,421,710,000 lire, of which 9,071,710,000 from funds made available under Law No. 646 of 1950, Law No. 1349 of 1957 and Lavw No. 622 of 1959, concerning training in agrarian subjects in all southern regions, and 1,350 million lire from funds available under special Law No. 1177 of 1955 concerning the region of Calabria.

The intervention of the Southern Italy Development Fund in this particular fields was planned as far back as 1955. Help was received from the Land Reform Agencies in the areas under their jurisdiction, for they chose the farm sites to be used and built the premises, while the Fund constructed various types of rural buildings, carried out land transformation and supplied equipment and furnishings for the schools.

Successively, the Committee of Ministers for Southern Italy and the Administrative Council of the Fund, meeting respectively on March 24 and September 9, 1959, discussed the idea of the Fund assuming all responsibilities relative to the execution of the programme, the possible application of it to other areas outside the reform zones, and a strengthening of the general educational structure.

At the present time, the project embraces the building of 21 agricultural vocational training schools with coordinated curricula.

The institutes and schools are interdependent in the sense that the former represent the centres of teaching and administration and supervise the training given in the latter.

In fact, each institute is responsible for a number of schools that varies from four to eight.

Courses last for a period of two years and conclude with the student receiving the title of « expert », which means specialization in varying branches (livestock, flower growing, fruit and grapes, etc.). Students may enroll at 14 years of age, that is, at a moment which permits them to obtain the maximum possible advantages from the training offered them.

Apart from normal theory, the courses offer practical demonstrations at model farms on which each school is to be found. Lessons include experiments with new crops, training in modern methods of farm management and, in general, thorough instruction in the art of farming.

In spite of many difficulties, particular those in relation to finding suitable farms near residential communities, the results have been more than satisfactory.

Similar training will be made available at other model farm training colleges that are to be opened in every region of southern Italy.

These will be open to persons who are already qualified and who are recommended by the Principals of the intitutes mentioned earlier. Students showing particular promise will be able to continue their training by specialising in such as livestock, fruit growing, horticulture, flower growing, etc.

Providing accommodation, these senior colleges will be the most modern that can be offered and will provide an excellente finish to the work already started in the lower grades.

The execution of the programme for residential colleges is particularly difficult because of the many problems that have to be settled, first and foremost among them being the model farms that have to be purchased. Such farms must be suitable to the practical demonstrations included in courses and, at the same time, produce sufficient quantities to cover part of the expenditure involved in feeding students.

The college at Latina is almost complete and it includes a teachers' training centre which will train future agrarian instructors and offer refresher sources.

A further eight residential colleges are being built at Benevento (Campania), Teramo (Abruzzo), Squinzano (Apulia), Isola Capo Rizzuto (Calabria), Villacidro (Sardinia), Boiano (Calabria), Caltagirone (Sicily), Sant'Arcangelo (Calabria).

b) State Industrial, Artisan and Services Training Institutes and Schools — The many projects concerning the building and opening

of more vocational training schools and the construction of new technical institutes providing instruction in industrial subjects in all provincial capitals of southern Italy, have certainly contributed towards reducing one of the most serious problems of education in the south. Not so long ago, the younger generations had no possibility of training for skilled employment in industry.

Intervention, originally directed towards increasing the number of State schools, has widended all the time and many new schools and institutes providing training in industry and the artisan trades have been built.

In order to construct at least one vocational training centre for industry and the artisan trades in each provincial capital, and to install modern equipment ad apparatus, it became necessary to allocate additional funds since those of the Southern Italy Development Fund were not sufficient. This was done through the Ministry of Public Works and Law No. 645 of 1954 on the building of schools.

With a sum of over 12 milliard lire, it has been possible to launch an organic programme that embraces:

— the building of 32 State vocational training institutes for industry and the artisan trades, with 4 coordinated schools and 2 training centres for the hotel industry. These are divided as follows:

— eight new institutes for industry and the artisan trades at Latina, Chieti, Teramo, Messina, Agrigento, Trapani, Syracuse and Macomer;

— twenty one new institutes to replace those at Ascoli Piceno, Rieti, Frosinone, L'Aquila, Pescara, Naples (2), Aversa, Torre Annunziata, Benevento, Bari, Taranto, Lecce, Reggio Calabria, Matera, Catania, Palermo, Caltanissetta, Piazza Armerina, Sassari and Cagliari;

— Additional premises for three institutes at Campobasso, Avellino, and Brindisi (the latter will coordinate the courses of four schools to be built at Ostuni, Fasano, Francavilla, Fontana and S. Pietro Vernotico);

— two institutes providing training in the hotel trade at Naples and Bari.

The Southern Italy Development Fund, with its own money, is covering expenditure on building land and the equipping of the Institutes. It has taken the place of local councils in this and has assumed the burden of the costs not covered by the 35 years contributions from the Ministry of Public Works under current legislation.

Each institute will consist of normal lecture rooms, some special lecture rooms, laboratories, workshops, dressing rooms, bathrooms, gymnasium, refectory, administrative offices, general storerooms, etc.

Undergoing three year courses, students will be able to qualify in those branches most suited to present industrial development, but preference will be given to training in trades which are most in demand at the moment.

Upon completion of three year courses, students will have an opportunity of completing a further one year course or specialization training.

With allocation amounting to 2,650 million lire, obtained under the special Law No. 1177 of 1955 for Calabria, the Southern Italy Development Fund has financed a programme covering the building of three vocational training institutes for industry and the artisan trades at Catanzaro, Cosenza and Fuscaldo Marina, and nine vocational training schools at Castrovillari, Locri, Montalfo Uffugo, Nicastro, Palmi, San Giovanni in Fiore, Siderno, Vibo Valentia and Villa S. Giovanni, one commercial institute at Cosenza and six commercial schools at Bovalino, Castrovillari, Gioia Tauro, Paola, Rossano Calabria and Taurianova.

3) *Various Types of Vocational Training*

Another problem to be faced, from the social viewpoint, has been training in different trades, since this is not only essential to lowering unemployment and arresting the preoccupying mass exodus of unskilled manpower but necessary to the new and pressing demand that is following progressive industrial expansion in southern Italy.

The Fund has been responsible for improving general organization and has also set up higly qualified bodies to supervise vocational training centres providing instruction in the following:

a) Agriculture.

The Fund has allocated 600 million lire for the building of « Training Centres for Farmers » which are annexed to the experimental stations belonging to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forest.

These centres are open to persons who already possess a certain basic knowledge of farming and who are interested in learning more about experimental research.

Each centre owns all the necessary technical and teaching apparatus and is supervised by the Director of the Experimental Station, assisted by Agricultural Inspectors working in the aea concerned.

Students remain two or three months at these centres and, during this period, they attend lectures and receive practical training on the model farm.

Financial contributions are also being made to private organizations and associations which have instituted vocational training programmes and instruction among the rural population.

b) Public Works and Services

The relative plan foresees that the Fund contribut a percentage of the required expenditure, on building and equipment, borne by private organizations interested in constructing vocational training schools for the building trade (public works branch), commerce, and the hotel industry (services).

The following funds have been made available:

a) 1,366 million lire under Law No. 634 of 1957;

b) 1.000 million lire under Law No. 1177 of 1955 (Calabria), of which 600 million lire for services and 400 million lire for public works.

The percentage contributions mentioned earlier amount to 40% for building and 60% for the equipping of scholls in the various regions of the south, Calabria excluded.

The figures rise to 60% and 75% respectively for Calabria.

To date, from ordinary funds, 138 schools have been financed, costing 1,279,492,440 lire; with the special fund for Calabria, 12 schools for the building trade (public works branch) have been built, costing 252,604,874 lire and 4 for the hotel industry and commerce, costing 458,362,750 lire.

c) Industry and the Artisan Trades

In this case, the Fund covers all expenditure involved in the purchase of equipment and apparatus necessary to training schools or the extension of premises of centres run by private associations.

Execution of thin project was made possible with allocations of 2,950 million lire under Law No. 555 of 1959 and Law No. 622 of 1959.

To date, financial aid has been given to 287 seven of these schools amounting to 2,625,029,000 lire.

d) Inter-Company Schools - Industry

Inter-company schools have been planned as a means of satisfying the need, deeply felt in industrial development areas, for skilled manpower. They are a teaching medium which is much more speedy and practical than the traditional type.

Manufactures take a personal interest in the management and technical trends of the inter-company school and this leads to a fruitful relationship between the interests of private enterprise, interested in having skilled manpower at its disposal, and those of the public authorities, concerned with industrial development and vocational training.

From the social viewpoint, the inter-company schools is an interesting experiment for it accustoms persons to the atmosphere in which they will work, stimulates their will to study because they are sure of immediate employment, and encourages the employer to study different techniques and methods of production.

The inter-company school also offers, with its theoretical training and well equipped laboratories and workshops, an ideal starting point for many types of training. It can prepare the younger generations for employment in new industries and replacement of manpower that has reached the age limit, offer refresher course to workers already employed, give high-speed training to manpower required by industrial companies that are expanding, and train future instructors.

These schools are under the supervision of special associations composed of representatives of the Ministry of Labour and the Southern Italy Development Fund, together with local manufacturers who help to cover expenditure outside the allocations made by the Ministry of Labour.

The Italian Federation of Industry, on July 20, 1962, stipulated an agreement with the Fund on the basis of which the Federation has promised to start a special account that will guarantee payment of quotas that members of trade associations should contribute and any additional sums that may be required if the total for each school, limited to 20 million lire per annum, is not reached.

With allocations amounting to 7 milliard lire, under Law No. 634 of 1957, seven or eight inter-company schools are to be built, of which two — already being built at Naples and Taranto — will be supervised by the Institute of Industrial Reconstruction since they are to be closely concerned with State industrial enterprise.

The other schools will be built in the Chieti-Pescara area, at Bari, Syracuse-Catania, Caserta and Crotone.

Another inter-company will be constructed at Reggio Calabria with 1,500 million lire made available under special Law No. 1177 of 1955 for Calabria. This school will be mostly concerned with the training of persons wishing to emigrate.

e) Training of Ships' Crews

The special law for Calabria contemplates allocations of 400 million lire for the building, at the total expense of the Southern Italy Development Fund, of two training schools for ships' crews, one at Cetraro and the other at Melito Porto Salvo.

4) *Training Medium and Top Level Management*

(Allocations - 3,300 million lire, of which 3 milliard under Law

No. 555 of 1959 and 300 million lire under the special law for Calabria).

The Southern Italy Development Fund concerns itself with the training of management in strict relation to the present development in southern Italian agriculture, industry, services and public administration. It is founding permanent training colleges and promoting — on behalf of the south alone — special projects by organizations who are expert in this particular branch. The Fund also offers grants-in-aid to students who qualify for these courses.

In the training of management, most attention is given the organization of courses of a post-graduate level, emphasis being placed on management technique, economic development, technical and scientific matters, with refresher courses for persons already holding responsible positions in public and private enterprise.

Training of lower-level management, normally consisting of persons who have received diplomas at technical and scientific institutes or senior secondary schools, has much more restricted limits and generally tends towards practical, technical instruction.

To ease coordination of training schemes, the Southern Italy Development Fund has opened a special " Residential College for Training and Research " at Naples. This College is temporarily housed in the Palace of Congresses at the Overseas Fairground.

The College aims at:

a) promoting all undertakings concerning the training of top and lower-level management in the social and economic structure of the southern regions and in the problems of development policy;

b) collaborating with the public authorities in the technical and cultural preparation of persons chosen to help in the economic and social development policies drafted by public departments;

c) promoting studies and research on matters concerning social and economic development and the spreading of modern operative methods relative to changes in social and cultural imbalances.

The College was opened in December 1961.

The following courses have been held: training of experts in the economic and social development of southern Italy (five months duration), for university graduates only; refresher course for directors of land reclamation agencies; refresher course for Town Clerks.

The Fund has also helped in the promotion of the following permanent schools and colleges:

a) *School of Specialization and Economico-Agrarian Research for Southern Italy*, annexed to Naples University, Faculty of Agrarian Science. Built at Portici.

This school holds two-year courses in agrarian economy, with a curriculum that assures students full understanding of the modern methods of economic and statistical analysis, so necessary to economico-agrarian research, and direct knowledge of land, production and market problems affecting agriculture in the south as it expands.

Such courses are at a post-university level but there are various refresher courses, of much shorter duration, for officials and management concerned with agriculture in the south, lecturers in economics.

b) Permanent School for Cooperative Management. This is located at Borgo Cioffi (Salerno) and is supervised by the National Federation of the Cooperatives of Land Reform. It annually trains 240 Directors and Managers of cooperatives.

The school holds eight courses a year all of which deal with questions coocorned mith technical, administrative and economic management of cooperatives, and other economic and social matters likely to come to the fore during the collaboration of the cooperative movement in the agricultural development of southern Italy.

Apart from having promoted and financed these undertakings, the Southern Italy Development Fund has helped the following centres that are concerned with training the younger generations in the south:

a) Senior Institute of Company Management (I.S.D.A.), founded by the Italian Federation of Company Directors, which has its premises in Rome.

On the Fund's suggestion, the I.S.D.A. has started courses in company management that last for a period of seven months. They are open to 85 graduates who are awarded grants-in-aid by the Fund.

The Southern Italy Development Fund has borne the entire expense of the courses which cost about 66,500,000 lire.

They are directed towards providing young graduates, particularly those who are not yet employed by any company, with training in the theoretical, practical and technical notions necessary to any position of responsability in companies concerned with production, trade and services.

Such courses are logically for those persons who can be eventually employed in companies operating in southern Italy, due attention being paid the role that these will play in the economic development of those regions.

b) The School of Economic Development, founded by the Union of Chambers of Commerce, located in Rome.

In 1961, following a suggestion by the Fund, a special " *Department for the Training of Lower-level Management for Southern Italy* " was opened at the school.

This department has organized two courses of five months each for 60 southern students holding diplomas and who have been awarded grants-in-aid by the Fund.

Grants-in-aid have also been awarded to 20 graduates from southern Italy and, in all, the Southern Italy Development Fund has spent 64,500,000 lire on grants and the courses themselves.

The chief aim of these post-graduate courses at the School of Economic Development is to prepare individuals for study and research that will reveal the action to be taken, and the methods to be followed, in economic expansion throughout the country.

The " Department for Training of Low-level Management " is open to students possessing senior secondary school diplomas and prepares them for eventual employment.

The courses given by this department consist of an introduction to the problems of economic development in the southern regions, analysis of problems and the possible answers that can be applied to various industries, and practical demonstrations.

c) Senior Institute for Employers and Management (I.S.I.D.A.), located at Palermo.

For courses held in 1961, 1962 and 1963, the Fund has granted 55 grants-in-aid to southern graduates at a cost of 28.5 million lire.

The Institute provides advanced training and refresher courses for management filling responsible positions in modern enterprise, and accustoms men and women to face the many problems that come to fore all the time.

d) Institute ofAqueducts and Drains, Naples University.

The Institute has held an advanced course for sanitary engineers that was attended by 34 graduates from southern Italy who had been awarded grants-in-aid by the Fund. Another course is currently being held, with twenty graduates qualified for grants-in-aid.

After completing the six month course at the Institute, students are given a period of practical training in offices and departments of the Southern Italy Development Fund.

Apart from its grants-in-aid, the Fund also partially finances the course and has so far contributed 27,650,000 lire.

e) Institute of Hydraulics, Bari University.

The Fund has arranged two advanced courses of nine months each for surveyors, limited to 41 students receiving grants-in-aid.

One course has already been completed.

The programme foresees five months of theory and four months practical training at the offices and departments of the Fund or consortia and other agencies that the Fund controls.

The Southern Italy Development Fund has contributed 30 million lire towards expenses.

f) Institute of Road Construction, Naples University

A special course is now being held for 26 students with grants-in-aid. The Fund has contributed 15,700,000 lire.

It has also instituted other scholarships and made additional funds amounting to 88,700,000 to the institute; its other courses include:

— a course for distribution experts at the Productivity and Commerce College;

— a course for oenologists at the Italian Wine Federation;

— a course for technicians of the metalmechanical industry at the Committee for Industrial Coordination in Southern Italy;

— a course for managers of cooperatives at the « L. Luzzatti » Senior Institute of Labour.

Realizing the need to give close attention to the particular needs of enterprises transfering to southern Italy, or companies that are widening their operations, the Fund decided on February 1, 1961 that, of the allocations made for the training of top-level and lower grades of management, 500,000,000 lire must be set aside for the specific preparation of management and technicians for such companies.

In fact, varying technological procedure in different companies means that technicians must be trained in the operations that each manufacturer wishes to follow and also be ready at all times to change from one cycle to another.

This particular form of intervention is limited to technical personnel filling high level positions in the more important branches of industry in southern Italy, such as petro-chemicals, metalmechanical, etc.

Contributions, which must not exceed two thirds of the total cost of the individual courses, are subordinate to company individuals who have successfully passed final examinations.

To date, the Fund has paid:

— fifty million lire to the Montecatini Company for 3 advanced courses for students residing in southern Italy who have received grants-in-aid. These are graduate engineers, surveyers and industrial experts who will eventually be employed in the hidrocarbons and plastics plants of the Montecatini group at Brindisi;

— fifteen million lire to the Breda Company for the training of ten agricultural experts resident in Lucania and who will be employed at the « Cartiera Mediterranea » plant at Barletta;

— twenty three million lire to the S.I.N.C.A.T. Company for 3 special courses for graduate engineers, chemists, industrial experts and surveyors, all resident in southern Italy and all winners of grants-in-aid. They will eventually be employed in the plants of the Edison group at Catania;

— eighteen million lire to the Societa Officine Meccaniche Calabresi, belonging to the FIAT group, for the training of 25 industrial experts and technicians who will be employed in the plant at Reggio Calabria.

Training and refresher Courses for Instructors and Teachers.

Since so many schools and institutes providing training in agriculture, industry and the artisan trades have been opened in southern Italy, it has been necessary to recruit more instructors and teachers and offer them the necessary refresher courses.

Under Law N. 1349 of 1957, the Fund contributed 500 million lire and asked the « National Centre for Technical Training » to arrange special courses for teachers and instructors staffing vocational training schools.

To date, 36 courses have been arranged for instructors of agricultural schools and colleges and 24 for instructors at industrial schools, expenditure being 208,120,000 lire.

Training of Social Assistants and Nurses.

Up to the present time, the Southern Italy Development Fund has only financed the building, furnishing and equipping of one residential training school for social assistants for nursery schools at Maratea (Potenza).

Another ten projects, covering the building of training centres for professional nurses and social assistant, are at an advanced stage of planning. They will cost over 1,000 million lire.

5) *Social and Educational Activities* (allocation - 2,000 million lire under Law No. 6234 of and 1,200 million lire under Law No. 1177 of 1955).

To encourage and promote the active participation of the population in the transformation that is gradually taking place as a result of economic expansion in southern Italy, the Fund has contributed 1,450

million lire towards a social and educational programme which is being executed by the Attivita Assistenziali Italiane e Internazionale (A. A. I.).

The programme, which is of an experimental nature, is chiefly concerned with applying modern social techniques, methods and theories (technical assistance, social surveyes, group labour, community labour, public relation, training of community leaders) to particular areas.

Now almost completed, the programme was divided into four categories:

a) Civic and Social Education of Youth.

To make training efficient, « Youth Social Centres » have been opened in twenty towns in southern Italy that were specially chosen. These have been carefully organized and young people are provided with training, information and lectures on matters of interest.

The idea of these « social centres » has been a happy one. As organizations providing services for youth (exhibitions, discussions, information, advice, club facilities) they have shown themselves eminently suitable to the task of attracting interest. As centres of social service they have been of great help to individuals and groups (books and periodicals, motion pictures, information service).

Of the 20 centres formed, seventeen are in full operation at Latina, Pozzuoli, Caserta, Battipaglia, Avezzano, Chieti, Isernia, Brindisi, Taranto, Matera, Gela, Ragusa, Syracuse, Oristano, Iglesias, Cosenza and Crotone.

b) Adult Education.

Five « residential centres » have been opened in southern Italy which train teachers who will specialize in adult students and study the means of persuading the local population to take a more active role in the social and cultural transformation that must accompany economic development.

The centres are located at Pescara (for Abruzzo, Molise and lower Latium), Torre del Greco (for Campania and Potenza Province), Taranto (for Apulia and Matera Province) and Sassari (for Sardinia).

c) Health and Hygiene for Women.

This is an entirely experimental plan which is being carried out in full agreement with local medical authorities in five provinces (Avellino, Brindisi, Pescara, Syracuse and Taranto). The idea is to teach women the elementary principles of health and hygiene.

d) Technical Aid to Assistance Organizations.

This is a plan that is directed towards offering public assistance agencies and associations of a local character the collaboration and advice of trained personnel who also make suggestions as to the best way of making assistance more functional.

Special refresher courses have been introduced for staff employed by the above associations and agencies.

In general, this is an attempt to ease the difficult task of assistance and to introduce modern technical criteria that are more suited to the changing category and different needs of individuals seeking help.

Pilot schemes are currently being carried out in the provinces of Avellino, Brindisi, Pescara, Syracuse and Taranto.

At provincial level, the work is done by groups of 5/10 social assistants who are guided by a supervisor.

Drawing on 550 million lire made available under Law No. 634 of 1957, the Southern Italy Development Fund has made modest contributions to private associations that are responsible for assistance and educational programmes in the south. To date, thirteen of these projects have been financed for a total cost of 405,856,000 lire.

The sum of 1,200 million lire, under Law No. 1177 of 1955, will be mostly used (1,000 million lire) for the execution of a scheme in Calabria that is similar to that carried out by the A.A.I.

The remaining 200 million lire will be used to help associations providing assistance and education in Calabria.

GUIDED-MISSILES CARRIER OF THE ITALIAN NAVY

The Satisfactory Situation and Technical Characteristics of Individual Vessels

Rapid development in methods of attack has resulted in substantial changes being made in the art of naval warfare. The centuries-old, traditional struggle between armour and speed has become one of split-second reflexes, measured in seconds. The idea of the slow target, ready to reply to attack with a curtain of fire, has been replaced by that of the fast-manoeuvrer able to intercept enemy fire before being hit.

Such strategy calls for quick-firing weapons with a long range and the use of those that can be guided to the target.

The answer, of course, has been found with the missile, an extremely modern weapon that has speed, accuracy and safety. Behind it is a vast and complex organization and equipment that can immediately spot a target and calculate data necessary to guiding and launching the missile.

Under its construction and modernization programme, the Italian Navy has planned a certain number of missile-carrying vessels which have become the nerve-centre of the fleet. The programme itself foresees harmonious development of several classes and warships carrying missiles, whose chief task is anti-aircraft defence, will flank vessels specially built for anti-submarine warfare and escort duties.

At the present moment, only the cruiser *Garibaldi* is fitted to carry missiles and it has already joined the fleet. It is a vessel that is worthy of special interest for it has been converted from an old cruiser of the same name and has now become the fulcrum of the Italian Navy.

Engineers have succeeded in making the *Garibaldi* a completely new warship and its excellent performance has aroused the admiration of the United States Navy, whose technical staff lead the world in the construction of warships.

The *Garibaldi* carries « Terrier » guided missiles launched from twin ramps. They have a range of approximately 35 kilometres and reach a height of 25,000 metres. They represent the chief armament of the cruiser and are an efficient defence against attacks by aircraft.

In the event of the « Terrier » missiles failing to hit the target, the *Garibaldi* has sufficient auxiliary weapons to put up a heavy curtain of fire. These consist of:

— two turrets with 135 mm. automatic guns firing over 15 rounds per minute. Only one gunner is required for each turret;

— eight 76/62 mm. guns firing 60 rounds per minute. Only one gunner is required for each;

— five fire-control, surface search radar units.

All weapons and fire-control equipment have been built in Italy.

The *Garibaldi* has been so designed that it can also fire « Polaris » missiles. This represents a brilliant achievement for Italian engineers and is a new factor in the history of the tactical-strategical development of sea power. The possibility of launching strategic missiles from surface vessels — at lower cost and greater security when compared to land operations and offering far greater economic advantages over the nuclear submarine — considerably increases the power of persuasion which is the basis of the maintenance of world peace.

Apart from the *Garibaldi*, which is already commissioned, the Italian Navy is now fitting another four missile-carrying vessels — the cruisers *Duilio* and *Doria* and the destroyers *Intrepido* and *Impavido*.

The *Duilio* and *Doria* have a displacement of 6,000 tons, a maximum length of 149 metres, a width of 17.2 metres, with engines developing 60,000 h.p. for a speed of 31 knots.

These two vessels, to be used as escort units, are fitted with the following anti-aircraft and anti-submarine weapons:

« Terrier » guided missiles with twin control stations, eight turrets with 76/62 mm. guns, twin anti-submarine torpedo tubes, four helicopters, radar control, etc.

Because of the various types of radar and their heavy armament, these two cruisers can efficiently protect convoys against air attack. Furthermore, the excellent stability of echo apparatus and search and attack helicopters that can be used even in bad weather, makes them particularly adapted to anti-submarine warfare.

The destroyers *Intrepido* and *Impavido* have a displacement of 3,200 tons, a length of 131 metres, width 13.6 metres and engines developing 70,000 h.p. for a speed of 34 knots.

Their armament consists of « Tartar » missiles, which have a range of approximately 25 kilometres at a height of over 16,000 metres, four 127/35 mm. guns, radar fire control and surface search, twin anti-submarine torpedo tubes and a helicopter.

The two destroyers are a modified version of the *Impetuoso* class, the chief differences being in the armament and the engines. They are the prototypes of vessels which, because of their special characteristics, will be used for escort purposes. Armed with missiles and

rapid-firing anti-aircraft weapons, they can easily face aircraft attack while the anti-submarine torpedoes and a helicopter, plus the possibility of manoeuvering at high speeds, make them particular suitable to submarine warfare.

* * *

The naval construction programme covers the building of a further two missile-carrying cruisers of the « Doria » class. These will be fitted with more efficient anti-submarine weapons and will be named *Italia* and *Vittorio Veneto*.

The Italian Navy is now confident that its new vessels, and those that will be commissioned in the near future, will enable it to carry out whatever duties are required of it. However, the dynamics of technical and scientific progress demand constant improvements to weapons. With the introduction of guide and other types of missiles, air attack can be spread over far larger areas and this means that the idea of only increasing the range of such weapons as the « Terrier » and « Tarter » missiles must be abandoned and a new system adopted.

The new path that has to be followed — and which the Italian and other world navies are currently studying — is based on the theory that not only the offensive weapon must be destroyed but also the vehicle from which it was launched. It sounds a simple problem but there are many complicated questions involved. Any solution must depend upon highly sensitive search gear that can spot a missile occupying but a few metres and immediately localize a weapon of even smaller dimensions. Computors and control apparatus must also be more accurate since the new target will show a precalculated unstable course, with sudden, unforeseeable changes of direction and speed.

Although automatic, rapid-fire weapons will still be used against low-flying air attack and against missiles than have succeeded in penetrating the defence barrier, « Terrier » and « Tartar » systems must be so improved that they can be used against any type of offensive weapon that may be launched.

During the operational phase, human intervention will be reduced to a minimum and limited to giving orders that only man's brain can conceive. New missile systems being planned will automatically carry out all the necessary operations — location, estimation of danger, loading and launching — all in the space of a few seconds.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

MAY 1963

1. - The President of the Republic is present at ceremonies held in the E.U.R. district of Rome during which a " Star of Merit " is awardet to fifty nine persons. The award is for particularly merits in the field of labour.

2. - The President of the Republic receives visits from the Speakers of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies who report on the results of the general elections.

6. - The President of the Republic, Signor Antonio Segni, receives messages of congratulation from members of Parliament and Civil Service officials on the occasion of the first anniversary of his election.

— The Elections Department publishes the names of the Senators and Deputies elected to Parliament.

9. - The Apostolic Nuncio, Mgr. Grano decorates the President of the Republic with the " Order of the Militia of Our Lord Jesus Christ " on the eve of Signor Segni's official visit to the Vatican. This is the highest Vatican award, instituted in 1319, and is held by only ten persons.

— The first meeting of the Parliament of the 4th. legislature is arranged for May 16th.

10. - Ceremonies are held in the Vatican to mark the handing over of the " Balzan Peace Prize " to Pope John XXIII.

11. - Pope John XXIII pays an official visit to the Quirinal at the conclusion of ceremonies held in connection with the Balzan Peace Prize. The event is published in newspapers throughout the world.

13. - Exchange of messages between Pope John XXIII and President Antonio Segni following yesterday's ceremonies at the Quirinal.

15. - President Segni, accompanied by the Minister of Defence, Signor Andreotti, visits Pozzuoli to preside over the opening of the new academic year at the Air Force College.

16. - The 4th. legislature opens today. Senator Merzagora is elected Speaker of the Senate for the third time (233 votes in favour, 311 ballots cast) and the Hon. Giovanni Leone is returned as Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies (346 votes of a total of 580). Appointments in the Senate are as follows: *Deputy Speakers*: Senator Spataro and Senator Zelioli Lanzini (Christian Democrats), Senator Secchia (Communist) and Senator Tibaldi (Socialist). *Quaestor*: Senator Lepore (Christian Democrats), Senator Mencaraglia (Communist) and Senator Battaglia (Liberal). *Secretaries*: Senator Carelli, Senator Genco, Senator Zannini (Christian Democrats), Senator Pirastu and Senator Simonacci (Communists), Senator Granzotto-Basso (Social Democrat), Senator Giuliana Nenni and Senator Fenoaltea (Socialists).

Appointments in the Chamber of Deputies: *Deputy Speaker*: Hon. Bucciarelli-Ducci (Christian Democrat), Hon. Paolo Rossi (Social Democrat), Hon. Lisa Cinciari-Rodano (Communist) and Hon. Pertini (Socialist). *Secretaries*: Hon. Biasutti, Hon. Franzo (Christian Democrats), Hon. Magno and Hon. Vespignani (Communists), Hon. Bignardi (Liberal), Hon. Guadalupi and Hon. Passoni (Socialists), Hon. Delfino (Italian Social Movement). *Quaestors*: Hon. Butté (Christian Democrats), Lajolo (Communist) and Hon. Bozzi (Liberal).

— The Hon. Amintore Fanfani visits the Quirinal after a short Cabinet meeting where he hands in his resignation to the President of the Republic. The

President requests the Hon. Amintore Fanfani and the Government to remain in office for the handling of ordinary affairs until such time as a new Prime Minister is nominated.

— Luigi Bartolini, author, poet, carver and designer, dies in Rome.

17. - The President of the Republic opens the series of political consultations.

— The President of the Republic sends a message to President Kennedy in which he congratulates him on the outcome of the successful flight of astronaut Gordon Cooper.

18. - President Antonio Segni concludes the first cycle of political talks concerning the forming of a new government.

20. - The Paper on bereaucratic reform, unanimously approved by the special Commission headed by Senator Medici is made public today.

— Professor Medi, Vice-President of Euratom, makes a speech at the beginning of the Community's sixth year of existence and stresses the results that have been achieved.

24. - The President of the Republic concludes consultations regarding the formation of a new government. He receives the Hon. Reale (Republican) and the Hon. Covelli (Monarchist) and the Speakers of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

— The Minister of Defence, Signor Giulio Andreotti, and the Undersecretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, visit Ottawa for the N.A.T.O. conference. They have conversations with the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Home, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Couve de Mourville, the German Minister Herr. Schroeder, M. Averof of Greece, M. Erkin of Turkey and M. Schauss of Luxembourg.

— Particulars are published concerning the opening of a Civil Aviation department at the Ministry of Transport.

25. The Secretary General of the Republic issues the following official communique: " *The President of the Republic, having concluded political discussions following the resignation, in accordance with constitutional law, of the Fanfani Government, today received the Hon. Aldo Moro and charged him to form a new Government. The Hon. Aldo Moro will make known his final decision as soon as possible* ".

25. - The Hon Mattarella opens the XVIIIth. Mediterranean Fair at Palermo. Thirteen nations and 3,000 exhibitors are taking part.

27. The Prime Minister designate, the Hon. Aldo Moro, has talks with the leaders of the Parliamentary Groups of the Social democrats, Republicans and Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

— The President of the Republic visits the Palace of Congresses in Rome to inaugurate the 4th. Congress of Scholastic Medicine.

28. - The Vatican Secretariat of State issues an official communique on the Pope's health. Italian and foreign political leaders send messages of good wishes.

30. - The President of the Republic officially opens the 16th. Padua Fair and inaugurates a medico-psycho-pedagogic centre. An official speech is made by the Hon. Luigi Gui.

JUNE 1963

1. - President Antonio Segni inaugurates the new headquarters of the Istituto di Previdenza Giornalisti "Giovanni Amendola " (" Giovanni Amendola " Press Social Security Agency) in Rome.

2. - The President of the Republic, accompanied by the Minister of Defence, the Hon. Andreotti, lays a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. This is the only official ceremony marking the

" Festival of the Republic " as the authorities have ordered all celebrations to be cancelled because of the Pope's celled because of the Pope's illness.

3. Pope John XXIII dies at 19.49. He was elected on October 28, 1958 and was crowned in St. Peter's on the following November 4. Messages of condolance begin to arrive from all parts of the world. Pope John XXIII was much admired for his promotion of the 2nd. Vatican Ecumenical Council, the Roman Synod and some important encyclicals that included " *Mater et Magistra* " and " *Pacem in terris* ".

The Italian Government orders three days of official mourning. The President of the Republic sends the following message to Benedetto Cardinal Aloisi Masella:

" *It is with profound sorrow that Italy has learned of the death of His Holiness Pope John XXIII and joins with me in the mourning of the Catholic world. At this moment of sadness, his teachings appear more lucid than ever and we are conscious of the great benefits that he brought the Church in such a short period. He devoted himself to the good of the world up to the last, strengthened by an indomitable will. His death, which followed a struggle in which faith conquered human suffering, appears almost as a sacrifice for the everlasting values that he pursued with firm belief, constancy and sublime tenacity. Italians cherish memories of his pastoral intents and a recent visit that John XXIII made in order to show his particular love and affection for Italy to whom he addressed words of peace, comfort and paternal guidance. Please accept, and convery to the Sacred College, my deepest sympathy in the name of the Italian nation* ".

In the name of the Italian Government, the Prime Minister, Signor Amintore Fanfani, sent the following message to Cardinal Aloisi Masella:

" *The death of His Holiness Pope John XXIII is deeply felt by the Italian Government which, at this moment of mourning throughout the Christian world, associates itself with the Church. Interpreter of the gratitude of the Italian people for the many signs of deep affection that the Pope revealed in such a short time, we associate ourselves with world recognition of his gentle guidance, his charity, his desire for unity and his will for peace. Gratefully remembering the efforts of the late Pontiff to make relations between the Holy See and Italy even more serene and efficacious, and with profound sorrow, I ask your Emminence and the Sacred College to accept the respectful condolences of the Government and people of Italy* ".

4. The President of the Republic, the President of the Constitutional Court, the Prime Minister, members of the Government, members of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and State officials, visit St. Peter's where the late Pope John XXIII is laying in state.

— The 19th. anniversary of the liberation of Rome is celebrated today with official ceremonies promoted by local councils and the " Associazione Nazionale Famiglie dei Martiri ". Services are held at Verano Cemetery, Porta S. Paolo and La Storta.

5. The President of the Republic has talks with the Prime Minister designate, the Hon. Aldo Moro, at the Quirinal.

6. - Pope John XXIII is buried in the Grotto of St. Peter.

— The Civil Aviation Department is transferred to the Ministry of Transport.

— The President of the Republic, on the proposal of the Minister of Industry and Trade, honours 25 persons who have distinguished themselves in various branches of economy.

9. - Elections for the new Regional Assembly are held in Sicily. The island has been divided into new constituencies and about 3 million persons are eligible to vote. Total ballots cast represent 81.3%.

10. - Publication of the official results

of the elections for the Regional Assembly in Sicily.

— The diplomatic corps accredited to the Holy See expresses its official condolences to the College of Cardinals through its dean, Baron Poswich, Ambassador of Belgium. Eugene Cardinal Tisserant replies on behalf of the Sacred College.

11. - The Minister of Justice, inaugurating the new premises of the Rome Sourt, describes the work carried out by his department.

12. - The Prime Minister designate, the Hon. Aldo Moro, continues his talks with exponents of political parties. He meets the leaders of the Social Democrats and the Republicans.

14. - The President of the Republic attends a meeting of the Lincei Academy. The " President of the Republic Prize " and the " Archaeological Prize of the Minister of Public Instruction " are awarded to Professor Giovanni Semeraro and Professor Doro Levi.

15. - The Hon. Aldo Moro continues in his efforts to form a Government. The President of the Republic receives visits from the Hon. Giovanni Leone and Senator Merzagora, Speakers of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

— The President of the Republic opens the " Electronics Exhibition " in Rome.

16. - Ministers Corbellini and Russo attend the investiture of a Scientific Committee for Communications at Genoa. The Committee is composed of thirty Italian and non-Italian experts.

17. - The last of the " novendiali " for the late Pope John XXIII is held in St. Peter's today. The Vatican announces that 85 official missions have attended the services.

18. - The Apostolic Nuncio in Italy celebrates a requiem Mass for the late Pope in the church of Santa Maria degli Angeli. The service is attended by the President of the Republic, the Speakers of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, the Cabinet, members of the Constitutional Court, members of Parliament and members of the diplomatic corps.

— The Hon. Aldo Moro, charged to form a centre-left Government with Socialist support, withdraws after forty days of negotiations and the refusal of the Italian Socialista Party to ratify the agreement over the programme of the proposed Government. He visits the Quirinal, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies to officially announce his refusal to accept the premiership.

19. - The President of the Republic asks Hon. Giovanni Leone to form a Government. The Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies opens talks with the leaders of the parliamentary groups.

— The Cabinet meets today to approve temporary budgets.

— The President of the Republic receives an official visit at the Quirinal from the President of Indonesia.

— The Conclave opens in St. Peter's today.

20. - The Hon. Giovanni Leone accepts the charge of forming a new government and concludes his discussions with exponents of all political parties.

— The first four ballots held during the first day of the Conclave in St. Peter's are without any result.

21. - Giovanni Cardinal Montini, Archbishop of Milan is elected Pope and assumes the name of Paul VI. Cardinal Cicognani is reappointed Secretary of State.

— The Hon. Giovanni Leone forms a new Government composed of members of the Christian Democratic Party only. The announcement is made by the Secretary General of the Presidency of the Republic.

22. - The Government is sworn in before the President of the Republic. In its first meeting, the Cabinet nominates the Undersecretaries. The Hon. Crescenzo Mazza is appointed Undersecretary of State to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and Secretary to the Cabinet.

— Pope Paul VI receives members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the Holy See.

25. - The Cabinet meets to approve the Government Programme.

— The new Undersecretaries are sworn-in in the presence of the Prime Minister.

— In the Senate, Senator Merzagora commemorates the late Pope John XXIII and expresses the good wishes of the House to Pope Paul VI. Senator Piccioni speaks in the name of the Government.

— The President of the Republic, on an official visit to Sardinia, is received by the local authorities at Nuoro and Oristano.

26. - The Hon. Brunetto Bucciarelli-Ducci (Christian Democrat) is elected Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies with a majority of 546 votes out of a total of 587.

— The Chamber of Deputies commemorates the late Pope John XXIII. The official speech is made by the Hon. Brunetto Bucciarelli-Ducci, while the Hon. Codacci Pisanelli speaks in the name of the Government.

— The President of the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction, Professor Petrilli, holds a press conference and describes the operations of the Institute over the past thirty years.

27. - The Holy See officialy announces that the 2nd. Vatican Ecumenical Council will re-open on September 29 next.

30. - Pope Paul is crowned on the threshold of St. Peter's. Ninety six official delegations attend the ceremony. Italy is represented by the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Piccioni, and Ministers Rumor, Bosco and Martinelli, the Ambassador to the Holy See, and the Protocol Chiefs of Quirinal and Palazzo Chigi.

— The President of the United States, John Kennedy, lands at Malpensa Airport, Milan, to start his visit to Italy.

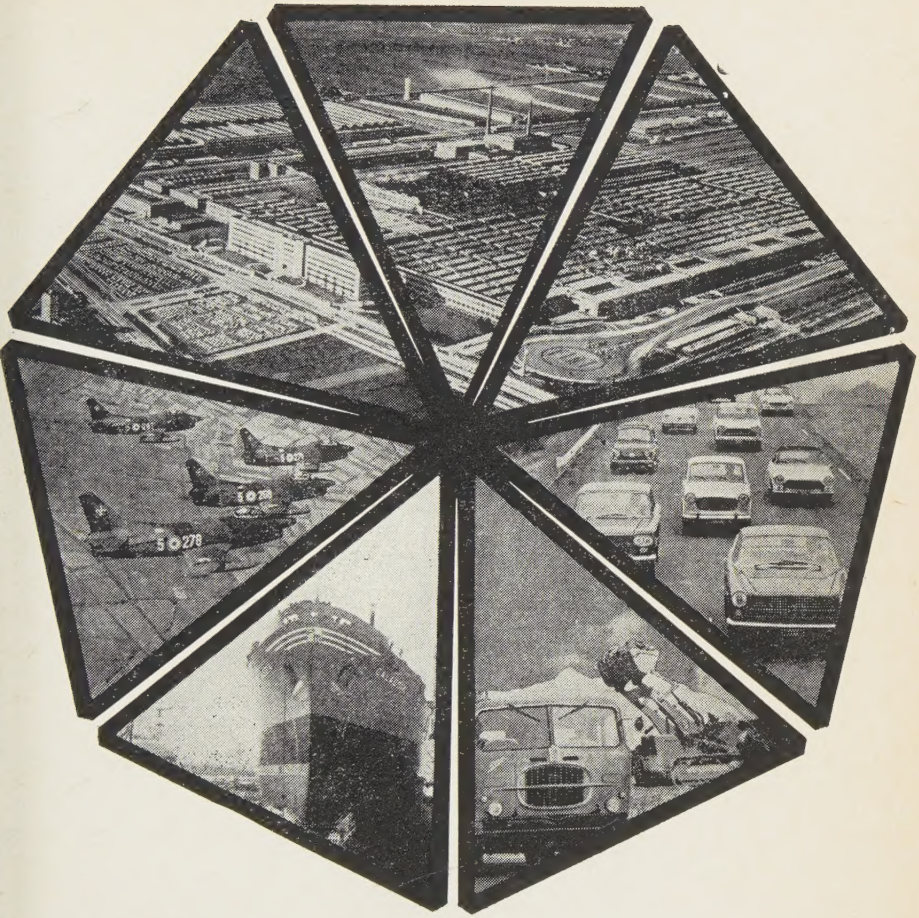
ITALIAN RADIO PROGRAMMES IN ENGLISH

Rome Time	*Day*	*Programme*	*Wave Lengths*
		PROGRAMME FOR NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	
01.30–01.50 04.05–04.25	Daily	News Bulletin, Talk and Records	31.33 49.92
		PROGRAMME FOR NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	
04.05–04.25	Daily	News Bulletin, Talk and Records	25.20 31.33
		PROGRAMME FOR AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND THE FAR EAST	
10.00–10.40	Daily	News Bulletin	
10.15–10.40	Sunday	Talk: Spotlight on Opera	
	Monday	We Want Music	
	Tuesday	Music For All	16.85
	Wednesday	Music For Everyone	16.91
	Thursday	Music From Italy	19.58
	Friday	Music For All	
	Saturday	Music For All	
		PROGRAMME FOR NORTH WEST AFRICA AND NEAR EAST	
10.20–10.40	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	25.20 31.33
		PROGRAMME FOR THE MIDDLE AND FAR EAST	
11.45–12.05	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	13.91 16.85 19.48
		PROGRAMME FOR SOUTH AFRICA	
16.35–16.55	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	13.91 16.88
		PROGRAMME FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND	
19.20–19.35	Daily	News Bulletin	
19.35–19.40	Sunday	Light Music	
	Monday	Request Music	
	Tuesday	Light Music	31.33
	Wednesday	Neapolitan Songs	49.92
	Thursday	Talk	
	Friday	Light Music	
	Saturday	Talk	
			30.90
18.55–19.00	Thursday	Problems of NATO	41.24
19.00–19.30	Monday	Problems of European Unity	50.34
		NOCTURNE FROM ITALY	
			355
23.05–06.30	Daily	Varied Musical Programme; News 1 a. m., 2 a. m., 3 a. m., 4 a. m., 5 a. m., 6 a. m.	49.50 91.53

Please note: *Possible changes in times and wavelengths will be notified during broadcasts.*

The three National Programmes of the RAI are broadcast on short and medium waves. Below is a list of programme times and wavelengths.

	Day	Time	Wavelength					
1st Programme	Holidays	6.30–0.15	approx.	49.50	metres	—	6.06	Mc/sec
	Weekdays	6.30–14.20; 15.15–0.15	»	31.53	»	—	9.515	»
2nd Programme	Holidays	9–12; 13–14.30	»	41.81	»	—	7.175	»
	Weekdays	9–12.30; 13–23 approx.						
3rd Programme	Holidays	16–24	»	75.09	»	—	3.995	»
	Weekdays	19–24						



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